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A French United Nations officer checking the barrel of a 155mm howitzer Monday in Poljine, a village near Sarajevo, as part of UN inspections of Bosnian Serb artillery positions.

Crusader Battles Sky-High Japanese Air Fares

By Steven Brill
International Herald Tribune

NAGOYA — Tamio Goto is cool under fire. This president of a Nagoya travel agency has lost most of his employees, irate customers are demanding refunds of \$675,000 for unused tickets, and he could end up in prison. The phones in his deserted office go unanswered except by a machine that accepts no messages. The only warmth comes from American country music crooning on the radio.

But Mr. Goto, 46, a self-styled martyr in the cause of discount air fares in Japan, is unperturbed. If anything, he relishes being the target of a concerted attack by Japanese

airlines and the Ministry of Transport, which he says are out to crush his campaign to reduce domestic air fares that are among the highest in the world.

Mr. Goto is a rare breed in Japan — an individual bent on challenging authority, even at the cost of his reputation and financial solvency.

"I get the most flack from my relatives," he said. "They say, 'Why are you throwing away so much money — enough already!'"

"We've been fighting for a long time, and both sides are getting tired — it's like the Vietnam War," he said. "But the stronger power will eventually tire and give up."

For now, Mr. Goto has his back to the wall. He shut down his agency, Sakae Travel, in December after ticket wholesalers stopped their supplies. He was cut off, he says, because of pressure from the government and the airlines. Ten of 13 employees quit rather than work without salary, leaving him unable to issue tickets for 1,300 customers, many of whom had paid in advance. In a letter to his customers Feb. 15, he apologized and asked that they wait until May — his third extension.

Long before deregulation became the theme, if not the

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Drug Reduces Risk of AIDS In Newborns

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federally financed study has found that the drug AZT dramatically reduces transmission of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, from infected mothers to their newborns, according to government health officials.

The findings were considered so significant that the study, which began in April 1991, was ordered stopped on Friday, and officials are notifying the 59 medical centers in the United States and France participating in the study to offer AZT to the pregnant women who had been receiving a placebo.

In addition, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the data from the study were being distributed as a "clinic alert" through the National Library of Medicine, which has a computer network available to health care workers around the world.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, an epidemiologist and the senior scientist on HIV at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, said in an interview that the finding was one of major public health importance.

"It is the first indication that mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be at least decreased, if not prevented," he said. "And it will provide a real impetus for identifying more HIV-infected women during pregnancy so that they could consider the benefit of AZT treatment to themselves and their children."

The transmission of HIV to newborns is a major health problem in developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America, where millions of people are infected and where infection rates among childbearing women can reach 10 percent to 30 percent in some areas, said Dr. James Curran, coordinator of HIV activities at the disease centers.

He added that in some areas of the United States, including some urban areas in the Northeast, the comparable figure was as high as 5 percent.

On average, about 25 percent of pregnant women who are HIV-infected pass along the virus to their babies. The researchers had confidence in the study because it found that 26 percent of newborns born to mothers who received a placebo pill during pregnancy were infected. But the infection rate was only 8 percent for those whose mothers received AZT, officials said.

The officials said that they could find no difference in the number and type of birth defects in babies whose mothers received AZT or the placebo. They added that there has been

See AZT, Page 4



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean performing Monday during the finals of the Olympic ice dance event at Hamar, Norway. The British pair won the bronze medal.

Reliving D-Day for Comrades Who Can't

U.S. Airborne Veterans, Aged 67 to 82, Will Soar Again

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — Every evening without fail Ed Manley, 72, retires to a picture-cluttered corner of his home in Briar Breeze, Florida, and drinks a toast to men who have been dead for half a century.

Amid the fading images of those he fought with long ago in France and Holland and Belgium and Germany, he raises a glass to the 502d Airborne and the fallen of World War II.

"I take a little rum and 7-Up," he says in the accent of his native New Jersey. "Just me there alone, I guess most people would think I was crazy. But time moves on and memories fade. I want to know those men aren't forgotten. As long as I'm living they won't be."

Over the weekend, he and 32 others who 50 years ago leaped from airplanes into history met here to strap on parachutes and fall from the sky once more. The youngest was 67, the oldest 83, and some, like Mr. Manley, had not jumped since World War II. But this was just a warm-up.

On June 6, the 50th anniversary of D-day, they plan to return to Normandy and jump again.

"D-day and what followed was the biggest thing that ever happened to me," said Mr. Manley, who in the years since the war has managed a

movie theater, built highways and been a New York State policeman. "And this is another way to salute those guys I fought with."

The Pentagon is reportedly less than thrilled at the prospect of sepiagenarian sky divers hurling into a series of tightly scheduled events commemorating the liberation of Europe. Though negotiations continue, U.S. officials appear to prefer that any D-day re-enactments be staged by younger bodies.

"They want the spotlight for their own generation, with young soldiers charging the TV cameras like in Somalia," said Emile Guigueno, 69, an indignant former French paratrooper. "The Pentagon has no understanding that for the people of Europe this D-day is not about young people. It is for the veterans. It is a strong emotion. It is about men like this who spend their own money to jump again for the memory of their best friend who lies beneath one of the thousands of white crosses in the soil of France."

Around him in baggy-kneed khaki uniforms and maroon berets milled the graying former members of the 82d Airborne, the 101st, the 509th and others, plus a Canadian or two and Fred Bailey, 69, an interloper from the British 6th Airborne who spent more than \$1,000 to come all the way from Buckinghamshire.

And if there were jokes about arthritic stiffness and hearing aids and

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New Goal in Bosnia: Consolidating Truce

Clinton Says NATO Will Consider Extending Ultimatum to Other Areas

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, warning of a "certain and swift response" if shelling of Sarajevo resumes, said Monday that NATO would discuss the possibility of expanding its ultimatum to other Bosnian battle zones.

Efforts to consolidate the cease-fire in effect in the Bosnian capital since the Western allies threatened air strikes will be discussed in Bonn on Tuesday, when officials of the European Union, the United States, Canada and Russia meet to assess the events in Bosnia, Mr. Clinton said in a broadcast statement from the White House.

"We intend to remain vigilant," he said. "Any shelling of Sarajevo or the appearance of heavy weapons in the exclusion zone will bring a certain and swift response from the UN and NATO." Mr. Clinton made it clear that the

The U.S. and its allies hope to extend the "Sarajevo model" to other areas. Page 4

threat of air strikes still stands, and that any move to resume shelling of Sarajevo could still provoke NATO bombing.

In a written statement immediately after the NATO deadline of 2400 GMT Sunday passed without air strikes against Serbian military targets, Mr. Clinton said: "All parties should be aware that the ultimatum stands. Any heavy weapons in the exclusion zone not under UN control are, and will remain, subject to air strikes."

Saying the Serbs were in "effective complicity" with a NATO ultimatum, he warned that renewed aggression would provoke retaliation.

"The challenge for all who have been touched by the fighting in Bosnia," he said, "is to build on this week's progress and create a lasting and workable peace for all the people of Bosnia."

"Despite the significant events of the day, we must remain vigilant," Mr. Clinton said in the statement.

He restated his intention to press for what he called "a workable, enforceable solution" negotiated among the Bosnian factions. And he also reiterated his willingness to deploy U.S. ground troops to help enforce a peace agreement, if Washington views it as "enforceable" and provides no more than half the troops.

In Paris, President François Mitterrand, saying it was imperative to build on the allied success in Sarajevo, proposed Monday night that the UN Security Council put the city under UN administration immediately.

"Consultations will take place in the next few days and that week France will ask the UN Security Council to place Sarajevo under UN administration," Mr. Mitterrand said in a television address. "We will not relax our efforts."

Mr. Mitterrand said he hoped that "this first success for reason over so much murderous passion will be used to increase allied pressure on behalf of other Bosnian towns and other zones of that country where violence reigns."

The Clinton administration is considering pressing the Muslim-led Bosnian government and Croatian separatists to forge an agreement isolating the Serbs at the negotiating table.

"We're absolutely going to use the moment.

See CLINTON, Page 4

Croatia Sets Agreement With Bosnia

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — The Bosnian and Croatian governments have reached tentative agreement on the idea of forming a confederation that would link a new federation of Muslim and Croatian communities in Bosnia to Croatia, according to Croatian and diplomatic sources.

But the two sides have still not agreed on whether Bosnian Croats and Muslims will maintain their own separate republics within a federal state or set up smaller ethnically based cantons instead, the sources said.

Nonetheless, there was a sense here Monday of considerable excitement and optimism that a resolution of the nearly year-old war between Bosnian Muslims and Croats might be in the offing.

Both Croatian and Western officials said that if this were achieved in the coming weeks, then a basic might be established for forming a larger multiethnic rump Bosnian state than that offered by the three-way ethnic partition plan currently under consideration at the Geneva peace talks.

The new proposal is being actively promoted by the Clinton administration, which has now taken over the role of chief mediator in the negotiations process from David Owen, the British diplomat representing the European Union, and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the special envoy of United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Ghali.

If the Bosnian and Croatian sides do succeed in reaching a bilateral agreement, they would then submit this new confederation proposal to the Bosnian Serbs for their consideration according to these sources.

This emerging U.S.-backed approach toward a peace settlement, whose acceptability to the Serbs has yet to be tested, seems to represent a considerable shift in U.S. objectives for achieving a Bosnian settlement from those initially outlined by administration officials.

They had said the main goal of the new U.S. involvement in the negotiations was simply to extract from the Bosnian government its "bottom line" regarding its minimal territorial claims and then proceed with the partition of Bosnia into three ethnically based republics.

Now, they are actively engaged in what appears to be the search for a new overall framework for the negotiations and a formula that would at a minimum hold the

North Korea's New Condition: U.S. Must Act to Reopen Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — North Korea is linking a date for promised inspections of its nuclear plants to negotiations with the United States, the International Atomic Energy Agency said Monday, five days after Pyongyang had agreed to new international nuclear inspections.

The United States, however, said Monday that it would not set a date for resuming high-level talks with North Korea until international experts begin the inspections of seven nuclear sites that Pyongyang has promised.

"We have indicated publicly and they certainly know that we're willing to discuss the date for the third round when inspections have commenced," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

"Obviously it is of concern to us that the inspections have not yet begun," he said.

North Korea's latest condition appeared to put a further stumbling block in the way of the inspections, which would go part way to estab-

lishing whether or not it was making atomic bombs.

The North Koreans also insisted that they would accept only a limited inspection of their nuclear plants, and threatened to back out of the pact if pressured to expand the scope of the checks.

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United Nations officials said it appeared North Korea was trying to put pressure on the United States into making concessions in other areas. Among its demands is the cancellation of joint U.S. and South Korean military maneuvers, diplomats said.

The diplomats said North Korea would most likely not issue visas to inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Vienna

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Kiosk

Honda Cuts Equity Ties With Rover

Dow Jones
Trib Index
Down 1.03%
114.74

The Dollar
London close previous close

DM 1.7304 1.714

Pound 1.4752 1.482

Ven 105.27 104.625

FF 5.8825 5.825

U.K. Passes Gay Bill

LONDON (Reuters) — Parliament voted overwhelmingly Monday to reduce the age of consent for homosexual men from 21 to 18. The lawmakers voted, 427 to 162, to reduce the age by three years after earlier rejecting a move to cut the age to 16.

Book Review

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Honda Motor Co. said Monday it would end 15 years of cooperation with the Rover Group by selling its 20 percent stake of the British automaker, most likely to Bayerische Motoren Werke AG.

BMW bought 80 percent of Rover three weeks ago, angering Honda's management, which expressed outrage that its longtime partner had fallen into a competitor's hands.

The sale of Honda's stake to BMW would give the German automaker 100 percent control of Rover.

Honda said it would now expand in Europe using its own resources. Analysts said the move would be more detrimental to Honda than to Rover, since Honda supplied engines for some Rover cars. (Page 11)

Style
With computer technology, counterfeiters pose an increasingly potent threat to the fashion industry.

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Cameroon	1.400 CFA
Egypt	9.00 FF
France	9.00 FF
Gabon	900 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA
Jordan	1.10 JD
Lebanon	US\$1.50
U.S., Mil. (EUR)	\$1.10

Has the Time Come to Give Bobbies Some Firepower?

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — The stabbing death of a London patrolman on a routine robbery call this month has provoked debate over one of Britain's most familiar traditions: Has the time come for police officers to drop the venerable image of the unarmed bobby on the beat and to carry better weapons, even guns, to defend themselves?

Although a British policeman is much less likely to be killed on duty than an U.S. law officer, the risk of assault is growing because of the stronger links between crime, drugs and weapons, police officials say. In England and Wales, 10 policemen have been killed in criminal attacks in the past five years, compared with 328 in the United States.

According to Home Office statistics, about one in every seven police officers in Britain is likely to be assaulted this year. The rate is comparable to that of the United States, where the Federal Bureau of

Investigation says about 18 percent of police officers are assaulted each year.

"We have got to do more to train and equip police to defend themselves," said Stephen Kissane, an inspector on the Hertfordshire force and an expert on police self-defense with the Association of Chief Police Officers.

The killing was the third police death in Britain within a year. In October, an officer was shot and killed by a drug gang in South London after answering a burglary call, and last March a patrolman in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was stabbed to death.

"It will be a sad day when the police are all armed," said Mike O'Brien, a Labor member of Parliament and parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation of England and Wales. "But each death brings more cause for it."

As a result, police associations and union groups have stepped up calls for better police protection, urging that such items as body armor and longer truncheons be made standard equipment. And a small but growing minority of police are also demanding sidearms for British officers.

The killing of Sergeant Derek Robert-

son, a 39-year-old father of two, underscored the worst fears of officers in London. According to the police, he was attacked without warning and in broad daylight by three men, moments after he responded to a robbery reported at a South London post office.

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land and Wales. "But each death brings more cause for it."

Except for special response units and antiterrorist squads trained to use guns, nine of every 10 British officers still carry 15-inch (38-centimeter) wooden batons or billy clubs as their only weapon.

Despite the pressure from police groups, the government remains strongly opposed to issuing guns to ordinary patrol officers.

Peter Waddington, director of criminal justice at Reading University, said that the decision against arming officers was made when London's first police department was founded in 1829 and that the force of tradition maintained the practice.

"It was based originally on the idea of policing by consent," Mr. Waddington said. "The notion then and now is that a citizen ought to accept the authority of a police officer out of respect, rather than fear or awe."

As a result, he said, the minders of that tradition have been loath to adopt any change that might signal a more aggressive or adversarial relationship between police and public.

But some officers argue that such notions are outdated, given the social and cultural changes that have remade Britain, including the deterioration of some poor urban neighborhoods where violence is now endemic.

While strict laws make it difficult for criminals to obtain handguns, guns play a growing role in crime in Britain. According to the Home Office, guns were involved in 13,305 offenses in 1992. While that is less than 1 percent of all reported crimes in England and Wales, it represents a 10 percent increase over 1991.

The threat became even more apparent early this month when the police near Liverpool discovered a cache of automatic weapons and other arms, including machine guns, Armalite rifles and AK-47s. At first the police suspected the Irish Republican Army, but it turned out the weapons were being traded among ordinary criminals and drug dealers.

Still, the police say knives, not guns, remain their greatest worry. Of the seven officers killed in the past three years, four were killed by knives.

WORLD BRIEFS

PLO Upbeat as Cairo Talks Resume

CAIRO (Reuters) — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization began more talks in Cairo on Monday to complete a detailed agreement on Palestinian self-rule that has been under negotiation since October. Palestinian sources said a final agreement on the transfer of civil authority from Israel to the PLO in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho was at hand and could be sealed soon. On the more difficult issue of security arrangements, both sides were to prepare final drafts on all the details that would follow Israeli withdrawal.

The chief PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said he expected the talks to produce agreement on the size of a Palestinian police force and on what weapons it should have. PLO sources said that Israel was talking about a 6,000-member air, sea and land force, while the Palestinians were demanding that it have 10,000 members.

Ban Starts on Nuclear Waste in Sea

LONDON (Reuters) — An international ban on the dumping of radioactive waste at sea came into force on Monday, but Russia has made clear that it will not comply with the measures.

The ban follows an agreement reached in November by the so-called London Convention, a grouping concerned with the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes.

Five nations, Belgium, Britain, China, France and Russia, abstained in the November vote, though all apart from Russia have since signaled willingness to abide by the agreement. Announcing the ban's entry into force, the International Maritime Organization said Russia had pledged to "endeavor to avoid pollution of the sea by dumping of wastes."

Pakistani Commandos Free Children

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Pakistani commandos stormed the Afghan Embassy on Monday, killing three Afghan gunmen who had been holding five children and a teacher hostage for two days.

"All the children and the teacher were rescued without a scratch," said an Interior Ministry official, Jamshed Burki. "The operation is over."

He said that apart from the three gunmen there were no other casualties. Several dozen commandos rushed into the embassy after a blast in the building, witnesses said. The gunmen had released most of the 75 children and teachers taken hostage when they hijacked a school bus on Sunday in Peshawar. They had demanded 2,000 truckloads of food for the beleaguered Afghan capital, Kabul.

Mexican Peace Negotiations Begin

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (Reuters) — The Mexican government and rebels opened formal peace talks Monday aimed at ending a nearly two-month-old uprising in the southern state of Chiapas.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic bishop who is mediating the talks said the government's envoy, Manuel Camacho Solis, and 19 leaders of the Zapatista National Liberation Army, including the rebel leader who calls himself Comandante Marcos, began talks under heavy security in the main cathedral in San Cristobal de las Casas.

More than 100 people died in the early days of the Zapatista uprising, which began New Year's Day when the rebels seized several Chiapas cities, including San Cristobal. The Zapatistas are demanding social and political reforms.

6th Frenchman Is Killed in Algiers

ALGIERS (AFP) — A Frenchman was shot and killed Monday at the bookstore he ran in central Algiers, security officials said.

The man, Joaquin Grau, was the sixth French national and 28th foreigner to die since Muslim fundamentalists began a guerrilla war against the Algerian authorities in 1992.

The conflict, which has claimed at least 3,000 lives, began after the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front appeared almost certain to win. The Islamic Front was outlawed, and its leaders are in prison for state security offenses.

Malaysian Aidie Sworn In After Delay

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia (Reuters) — The leader of a tribal party was sworn in Monday as chief minister of the Malaysian island state of Sabah after camping outside the locked gates of the governor's house for 36 hours in a tense standoff.

The Sabah Unity Party president, Joseph Pairin Kitingan, whose party helped oust Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's National Front; took the oath of office in midmorning after waiting outside the governor's mansion since Saturday night.

Correction

A New York Times article published in the IHT's editions of Feb. 17, about the synthesizing of the anti-cancer drug taxol misstated the sequence in which papers announcing the achievement were accepted for publication. The first to be accepted was by Dr. K.C. Nicolaou of the Scripps Research Institute and his colleagues; a paper by a group led by Dr. Robert Holton of Florida State University was the first submitted.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Basel Starts 'Cultivated' Carnival

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — True to Swiss traditions of practicality, Basel's town lights were switched off at 4 A.M. Monday, there was a second of silence, a brief cheer and then the sounds of thousands firecrackers exploding as the city's three-day carnival began.

The carnival is one of the oldest in the world, dating to 1376. "Avoid drunkenness" was listed on the list of "don'ts" in the official program, which also cautioned against locking arms and swaying together for bouncy singing sessions.

"It's not our tradition to get wildly drunk," an official said. "It's a very cultivated carnival."

An expressway west of Versailles in the Paris region froze up early Monday during a sudden cold snap, stranding hundreds of drivers for hours.

The British government will seek bids this week for setting up toll systems on expressways, Transport Secretary John Major said.

United States, France and Belgium had virtually cut off assistance because of President Mobutu's chaotic economic policies and his refusal to share power, and the soldiers had not been paid in months.

Unrest erupted again in the spring of 1992, this time causing the flight of most of the French and Belgian expatriate mining technicians, as well as Greek and Lebanese merchants who contributed much to the local economy.

Some estimates indicate that as many as 6,000 foreigners fled in 1991 and 1992, and it appears that very few have returned.

What little concern remained that Gecamines might get a desperately needed cash infusion from foreign donors and investors was completely dashed in January when the World Bank, citing Zaire's long-standing arrears in debt payments, called its entire operation in the country. It was the strongest action the bank has ever taken against a member country.

Italy Expresses Its Outrage Over Swiss Trucking Ban

ROME — Italy on Monday criticized a Swiss referendum banning foreign trucks from crossing the country by road by the year 2004 and said Rome would move to defend its commercial interests.

Transport Minister Rafaele Costa said the European Union to call an urgent meeting of transport ministers to discuss the effects of the Swiss vote. Mr. Costa said that although all European countries wanted to switch more freight from road to rail to protect the environment, the decision set by the referendum would be "difficult if not impossible" to meet.

He said 10 years would not be enough to build the necessary infrastructure to load trucks onto railway cars and warned that additional costs would also cause consumer prices to rise.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl addressing delegates of his Christian Democratic Union Monday at the start of a congress in Hamburg.

Kohl Calls On Party to Fight 'Prevailing Wind'

Agence France-Presse

HAMBURG — Chancellor Helmut Kohl called his Christian Democratic Union to arms Monday to fight against a cold political wind threatening the party's ruling position in Germany.

Mr. Kohl told 1,000 delegates at the opening of a party conference here to face the challenge squarely, and he enumerated the upcoming deadlines: state elections in Lower Saxony next month, European Parliament elections in June and federal legislative elections in eight months, among others this year. He said that this schedule meant work,

trouble and care, anger and weariness, but above all "fighting against the prevailing wind."

The chancellor raised the specter of an "unreliable red-green coalition" of the Social Democrats and the environmentalist Greens party as the alternative to the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Kohl conceded that unemployment was the greatest domestic challenge, saying that 4 million jobless people was unacceptable. But he lashed out at the "false prophets of pessimism and political fatigue."

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr. Kohl said Social Democratic policies would lead to Germany's international isolation. He said: "We were and we remain the party of Europe."

The three-day conference is to approve a new basic party program for the united Germany, titled, "Freedom and Responsibility." Party leaders Sunday amended a passage referring to the process of European union. Bowing to some hostility to the notion of a federal Europe, the document now says the process must also be "liberal, democratic and subsidiary."

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In a statement issued after an executive meeting, it said that the

ministers offered last week by the leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, were "a distortion" of previous alliance proposals and needed "further discussion, improvement and precise formulation to become consensus proposals."

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the head of Inkatha Freedom Party, said that he would boycott the elections. He repeated his demand for constitutional concessions including autonomy and recognition of the Zulu monarchy, as his price for participation.

(AP, Reuters)

ment to appoint a council that will consider proposals for the creation of an ethnic state for Afrikaners, white descendants of mostly Dutch settlers.

It also extends until March 4 the deadline for parties to register for April election.

The changes expected to be approved by Parliament next week, are designed to draw members of the Freedom Alliance, an anti-election group of white right and black homeland parties, into the democratic process. The Alliance boycotted the session on Monday, and

said in statement that the changes did not grant sufficient regional powers or guarantee the creation of an Afrikaner state.

Back-channel negotiations continue between the government, the African National Congress and all members of the Alliance — the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Afrikaner Volksfront and the homeland government of Bophuthatswana. Sources close to the talks were optimistic only about the prospect of bringing Bophuthatswana into the election.

Meanwhile, the police reported

South Africa Charter Altered as Rightists Hold Out

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's multiparty negotiating forum, reconvening for the first time in three months, approved a series of changes to the country's interim constitution on Monday, but did so without the participation of the parties the changes were intended to appear.

The package of amendments will give regions more powers, provide for a separate ballot for the regional and national election on April 26-28, and require the next parlia-

ment to appoint a council that will consider proposals for the creation of an ethnic state for Afrikaners, white descendants of mostly Dutch settlers.

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(AP, Reuters)

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(AP, Reuters)

THE AMERICAS / CHECKING THE RECORD

North the Candidate Revises Iran-Contra Role

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — What the former White House aide Oliver L. North is saying in his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination in Virginia appears to contradict the voluminous record in one of the nation's most extensively investigated scandals, the Iran-contra affair.

Formerly is Mr. North's recent assertion that he opposed and reluctantly participated in trading arms to Iran to help free Americans held hostage in Lebanon. By contrast, the nearly seven-year Iran-contra investigation by an independent counsel, congressional testimony by other officials involved in the scandal and Mr. North's own autobiography indicate he was an architect and zealous supporter of the arms-for-hostages deal.

On the CBS News program "Face the Nation" Jan. 30, Mr. North was asked why he sent arms to Iran in violation of Reagan administration policy, which Mr. North helped to write, that no concessions should be made to terrorists.

Mr. North responded that he was among those who had opposed President Ronald Reagan's selling arms to Iran to help free hostages. That answer ran contrary to con-

gressional and court records and to Mr. North's own book — all of which portray him as an initiator and continuing supporter of the arms shipments.

Two days earlier, on the ABC News program "Nightline," Mr. North was asked if he thought the public-hero status he gained by his televised confrontation with the House-Senate Iran-contra investigating committee in July 1987 had in the long run created his chance to run for the Senate. Mr. North responded by claiming he had not wanted to testify at all. "And," he added, "we certainly didn't want to make it public."

Mr. North's answer contradicted congressional records that show it was his lawyer who insisted that committee questioning take place in public once the Marine lieutenant colonel had been given immunity from prosecution for what he said.

In Mr. North's veracity has become an issue in his campaign against a former Reagan administration official, James C. Miller III, for the Senate nomination.

Senator John W. Warner, a Republican of Virginia, has declared Mr. North unfit for the Senate because he lied to Congress during his testimony.

Last week, a retired army major general,

John K. Singlaub, who in the 1980s worked with Mr. North to help arm the Nicaraguan contra rebels, questioned the honesty of his onetime colleague. In announcing his support for Mr. Miller, he accused Mr. North of lying to me as he has to his other colleagues.

"He would lie to protect himself," he said. "He fantasized so many things."

A June Reader's Digest article entitled "Does Oliver North Tell the Truth?" is being circulated among voters in Northern Virginia by an anti-North group. It concluded that many former colleagues from the Reagan administration "now say he cannot be trusted to tell the truth — in speech or print — about Iran-contra or much else."

A former National Security Council consultant, Michael Ledeen, told Reader's Digest that Mr. North, when he worked at the White House, "had trouble distinguishing between what was true and what he wished to be true."

On "Face the Nation," Mr. North said he had not advocated trading arms for hostages, that it was Mr. Reagan who insisted on it. Mr. Reagan, according to Mr. North, said: "We've tried everything else. We're going to try this."

Mr. North said that Mr. Reagan "did it over the objections of a number of us who thought that was not a good thing to do."

Until that statement, Mr. North had portrayed himself as a believer in the secret arms shipments. In his 1991 autobiography, "Under Fire," Mr. North wrote: "At the time, it seemed that selling a small amount of arms to Iran was worth the risk to try to make it all work."

"The decision to proceed was made well above my level," he wrote, "but I became a willing participant."

According to congressional and court records, he was more than a willing participant. It was Mr. North, for example, who proposed in December 1985 changing the system from sending Israeli-owned U.S.-made arms to Iran and instead covertly shipping U.S. arms directly from American stocks, a plan that Mr. Reagan approved the next month.

Later in 1986, when the then-national security adviser, Admiral John M. Poindexter, with Mr. Reagan's approval, halted arms shipments until all the American hostages were released, it was Mr. North who encouraged resuming the shipments after only one hostage was freed.

Away From Politics



Chris Manner/The Associated Press

A storm in southern California triggered mud slides, flooded roads, and caused three deaths in highway accidents. The storm took its heaviest toll in the celebrity enclave of Malibu, shown here, where hillsides stripped of vegetation by wildfires collapsed, unleashing torrents of mud.

■ The world is just one antibiotic away from having incurable bacterial pneumonia, according to Dr. Alexander Tomasz, a leading researcher. Some of the bacteria that cause pneumonia have acquired resistance against nearly all the available antibiotic drugs, he said. He said that all over the world there were mutant strains of bacteria that were resistant to every antibiotic except vancomycin.

■ At least two dozen Haitian migrants en route to Florida in an overcrowded boat were feared drowned after their vessel sank in shark-infested waters, the Coast Guard said Monday.

■ People who slow down after retirement may speed up their slide toward the grave, say doctors studying what keeps people healthy and alert into their 70s, 80s and beyond. "Just as you can become a physical couch potato, you can also become a mental couch potato," said Dr. K. Warner Schaie of Pennsylvania State University, appearing at a science convention in San Francisco.

Reuters, AP, NYT, LAT

So Far, Labor Pulls Punches

Democrats Who Backed NAFTA Meet Little Retaliation

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Three months ago, Congress headed President Bill Clinton's wishes, ignored those of organized labor and narrowly approved the North American Free Trade Agreement. The unions, enraged, vowed to retaliate against the Democratic members of Congress who supported Mr. Clinton.

Since then, relations between the White House and the unions have been patched up a bit, enough so that Lane Kirkland, the president of the AFL-CIO, sat next to Hillary Rodham Clinton as the president delivered his State of the Union address last month.

But ill will persists, and if labor is going to make good on its threat now, the time, starting with the primary election in Illinois on March 15. So far, the unions' bark has not matched their bark, and most of the renunciation has been far more symbolic than substantive.

On the national level, labor has cut off all financial support to the main Democratic committee, the Democratic National Committee, and the campaign committees that support Senate and House candidates. But the committees that represent Senate and House candidates, but not the Clinton administration's campaign for the trade agreement, have maintained their funding.

On the state level, the Illinois federation of labor refused last month to endorse three congressmen who supported the trade agreement: Dan Rostenkowski and Mel Reynolds of Chicago and Richard J. Durbin of Springfield. But it did not endorse the opponents of the three, either, and, so far at least, few union volunteers and fewer union dollars have been committed to battle.

"We didn't want to do anything to help these guys," said Robert Healey, the president of the Chicago labor federation, "but we don't have great desire to go out and beat them either."

"Take Rosy, for example," he said, referring to Mr. Rostenkowski. "You're not going to see our

building trades out trying to pull him down. He's brought too many big projects to Chicago, like the Kennedy Expressway, and that's plenty of jobs."

The stronger of Mr. Rostenkowski's two main opponents in the primary, John Cullerton, would seem an ideal vehicle for the expression of labor's ire. Mr. Cullerton, a state senator, has a strongly pro-labor voting record and comes from an old-line Chicago political family, one of whose members helped found the electrical workers union.

"If they had endorsed me, I'd be getting money already, and I need it," he said. "As it is, I'm authorized to go to unions and ask, but that takes time. I'm working hard, and I'm hopeful, but no real labor support has materialized yet."

By beating or even seriously challenging incumbent Democrats this year, some politicians argue, labor would only be cutting off its nose to spite its face.

"What does labor want more than anything right now?" asked William M. Daley, the son and brother of Chicago mayors, who headed the Clinton administration's campaign for the trade agreement during a brief stint in Washington. "It'll tell you, it wants health care reform, and the person who probably best carry them through on that is in the Congress is Danny Rostenkowski."

Such talk infuriates William H. Bywater, the head of the electrical workers union, whose membership has been cut in half in the last two decades, largely by foreign competition. Mr. Bywater said that if "some of those people want to be wimpy, let them."

At the annual meeting of the AFL-CIO, the largest U.S. labor organization, which opened Monday in Bal Harbour, Florida, Mr. Bywater was looking for allies among unions like those of the mine workers, auto workers and teamsters. He hopes to take on all 25 House members who voted against the union position on the free-trade agreement and the stock-replacement bill, and at least a

dozen whose only major transgression was on the trade agreement.

But as American politicians have been saying at least since John Quincy Adams, you cannot beat someone with no one, and many of labor's potential targets have no primary opposition.

Almost nowhere have unions actively promoted a rival Democratic candidate in an effort to unseat an incumbent. An exception is the state of Ohio's First District, in Cincinnati, where the state AFL-CIO and the autoworkers have lined up behind State Senator Bill Bowen, hoping to deny a second term to David S. Mann, a freshman House member who supported the trade agreement.

"You may run into a few more cases in New York and California before the year is out," Mr. Kirkland said. But he has made it clear that he is not interested in a centrally organized campaign of ballot-box retribution.

Some leaders of individual unions contend that if they do not retaliate, they will lose their credibility, and with it their ability to influence future votes.

But the fact is that labor's clout has already shrunk markedly. Unions represent only 16 percent of the work force, and union leaders do not even pretend to control their members' votes.

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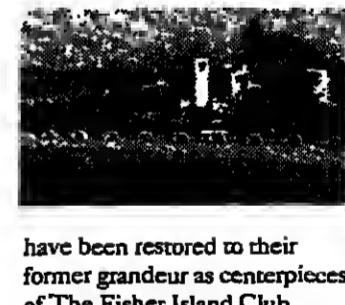
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U.S. Navy Warship Gets Its First Women

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE U.S.S. EISENHOWER — When Lieutenant Sally Fountain telephoned a repair officer aboard this aircraft carrier off Virginia the other day, a male sailor answered and called to his boss, "Hey, there's a lieutenant chick on the phone for you."

Asked whether he expected trouble on mandates, alliances and premium caps, a House aide said, "Yes, yes and yes."

Increasing opportunities for women in the navy are one of the major changes. Steaming 70 miles (about 110 kilometers) off the Virginia coast this week, the Eisenhower is the first navy warship to integrate women. Last fall Congress lifted a ban against their serving on combat vessels. Women have served on supply and fuel ships since 1978.

The first women are coming aboard the carrier now, and when it leaves in October for a six-month tour in the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, there will be about 500 women among the 5,000 officers and enlisted personnel. Women will do the same jobs as men, from flying combat air patrols to running the ship's engineering department.

"I'm not naive enough to think I won't have to confront attitudes and stereotypes, but if I can show my male colleagues I can do the job, I'll be accepted," said Lieutenant Ellen Moore, 31, an A-6 bombardier-maintenance supervisor.

The aircraft carrier is one of the last all-male bastions in the military. As such, the Ike, as the crew

calls the ship, will be a floating laboratory for many changes navy leaders have made in the last two years to prevent another debacle like Tailhook.

In one of the first changes that will be recorded on this floating laboratory, Lieutenant Shannon Workman, 27, an EA-6B pilot from Cumberland, Maryland, completed her final carrier-landing requirements last fall to qualify as the navy's first female pilot who is combat-ready. "No one wants to go into 'combat,'" she said, "but if we're called upon to do that, that's what I've been training for."

On the Eisenhower, other changes are both physical and behavioral. The navy spent \$1.3 million to convert staterooms and bunks into private sleeping quarters and bathrooms for women. The sick bay now has a specially fitted examination room for women, and ship's stores stock feminine hygiene products and cosmetics.

Commanders have ironed out difficulties along the way. Navy engineers, for example, originally wanted to put the berths and bathrooms for all 500 women together.

"It's time for Americans to understand once and for all that anti-Semitism is central to Louis Farrakhan's agenda," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean and founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. "His main goal is to sow discord between African-Americans and Jews."

He added: "So I see a conspiracy. I don't know what others see, but the conspiracy is to destroy Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam."

Jews Control Media, Farrakhan Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, says blacks have suffered a holocaust "100 times worse" than Jews, but that Jews focus only on their own history because they control the media.

Mr. Farrakhan, in an interview shown over the weekend on Black Entertainment Television, also said he saw a Jewish media conspiracy to destroy him.

He warned "silly whites" who might want to harm him: "Try it and see how long you last."

The remarks were Mr. Farrakhan's first public comments since he held a news conference earlier this month to remove an aide, Kofi Annan, who said in

a speech that Jews suck the blood of the black community.

But Mr. Farrakhan, while he called Mr. Muhammad's statements "repugnant," reiterated that his aide had spoken many "truths" when he criticized Jews.

Jewish leaders condemned Mr. Farrakhan's comments after the program.

"It's time for Americans to understand once and for all that anti-Semitism is central to Louis

Farrakhan's agenda," said Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean and founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. "His main goal is to sow discord between African-Americans and Jews."

He added: "So I see a conspiracy. I don't know what others see, but the conspiracy is to destroy Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam."

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith took out a full-page ad

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A Plan to Extend the 'Sarajevo Model'

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Buoyed by their success in moving Serbian guns off the hills around Sarajevo, United Nations and NATO commanders were planning Monday to swiftly impose similar ultimatum operations on other encircled Bosnian cities, probably starting with Mostar, according to Western and Bosnian officials.

The action could come within 48 hours, persons familiar with the planning said. Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander on the ground here, was meeting with the Bosnian government Monday night to discuss the plans.

CLINTON: Next Step for NATO

Continued from Page 1

"Compliance" with NATO's ultimatum. But Mr. Clinton was largely noncommittal when asked if a similar NATO deadline could be extended to other mainly Muslim cities in Bosnia where military pressure from Serbian forces is reportedly intense.

"If we decide to pursue this as a strategy," he said, "we think it is important, as we did in Sarajevo, that NATO not undertake any mission that is not fully capable of performing."

General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, cautioned at a Pentagon briefing against a rapid expansion of NATO's role elsewhere in Bosnia.

Mr. Perry said the prime objective was "to secure the gains we've already made" before "seriously considering" extending ultimatums to other areas of Bosnia. "Those options are certainly weeks away," he said. "They're not days away."

As he assessed the passing of the NATO deadline, Mr. Clinton said Monday he was "quite concerned" that Serbian heavy weapons could be shifted to other besieged Muslim cities.

NATO plans to subject the Sarajevo area to "intensive reconnaissance and monitoring." Mr. Clinton added during the brief televised statement from the White House.

He cited UN and NATO commanders as saying that Muslim and Serbian militias were "in effective

General Rose and Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda of the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander whose air power enforces the ultimatum, began discussing the plans this morning as reports from the field indicated that the Serbs had either pulled back their heavy weapons from a 20-kilometer (12.4-mile) radius of the city or put them under UN control.

After 22 months of siege and spurred by widespread outrage over a single mortar shell on a crowded market that killed 68 people, NATO had ordered the Serbs to remove their artillery, mortars, tanks and rocket launchers within the 10 days that ended at 1 A.M. Monday.

The action could come within 48 hours, persons familiar with the planning said. Sir Michael Rose, the UN commander on the ground here, was meeting with the Bosnian government Monday night to discuss the plans.

After days of negotiations, a late-hour face-saving Russian intervention and a frantic deadline struggle with snow-clogged roads, the Serbs managed to satisfy UN officials. By late Monday afternoon, a UN spokesman said, "the last piece of metal" had been turned in.

The military commanders want to move fast to capitalize on the momentum they have gotten in the wake of the market bombing and the world attention focused on the brutal Bosnian war.

General Rose has moved quickly to capitalize on changing conditions, improvising tactics as he goes along.

He is operating under a mandate, he has said, "whereby I, flying by the seat of my pants, am actually going to be a part of a coherent strategy which links and relates everything together."

Following the marketplace bombing, he brokered a cease-fire between the Serbs and Bosnians that is still holding after 10 days and bringing a rare calm to this battered city. He then used the threat of NATO strikes to hammer out plans for the weapons withdrawal or turnover.

"General Rose believes we can build on the Sarajevo model," one of his aides said, "and use it in

other parts of Bosnia to break the back of this war."

"We've had great success around Sarajevo over the past 10 days, but there's no way to maintain an island of peace in a sea of war," the aide said.

The southwestern city of Mostar, which has been under seige by Croatian separatists for months, is a prime candidate to be the next site of the ultimatum tactic.

It became a symbol for the savagery of this war — where populations, religious edifices and cultural landmarks are treated as military targets — late last year when its graceful Ottoman bridge collapsed under shelling.

Mostar, a senior staff officer said, "would link in the third element, namely the Croats."

The removal of heavy weapons that bombarded Sarajevo — provided that surveillance and the threat of future air strikes keeps them from returning — may drastically change the course of the Bosnian war.

"We've seen the high-water mark of the Serbs," a Western analyst said. "From now on they are losers. They will not be able to capture Sarajevo."

"Further," he said, "their army, having given up without firing a shot, will become increasingly demoralized and critical of its leaders."



A woman walking Monday past flowers laid at the Sarajevo market where 68 people were killed Feb. 5 by a mortar shell.

Living Like Rats, the People of Mostar Await Deliverance

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Razija Tanovic and her daughter have lived for nearly 10 months in the dark basement of their shell-battered apartment building, along with 12 other families. All of the families sleep in the same room, taking turns cooking, eating and washing in an entrance hall on the ground floor.

"We just want to be given a chance to live as human beings, at least to die as human beings," Mrs. Tanovic blurted out to a reporter making a rare visit to this besieged city, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) southwest of Sarajevo.

Conditions here may make those in Sarajevo look like easy living. While the siege of Sarajevo by



peace efforts in Sarajevo to other areas of Bosnia, such as Mostar.

The 27,000 people crammed into Mostar's Old City are "living like rats," said Jenine Hulme, a local UN relief official here.

The city's inhabitants have had no clean water or electricity since the siege began. They have lived underground in cellars, storage areas and basements day and night to avoid the shelling and sniper fire from Croatian sharpshooters across the Neretva River. Until last week, 60 to 70 shells exploded here daily.

Is the world informed about our plight? Is the media informed? Mrs. Tanovic shouted. "Do they know we haven't had any toothpaste, hygienic items or new clothes for 10 months? No potatoes, onions, not even pow-

dered eggs or milk. Do they know?"

More people died here between May 9, when the siege began, and mid-January than in Sarajevo, according to Alja Alkadic, a local official who keeps the figures on hand as a grim reminder. Mr. Alkadic has recorded 1,276 deaths here between May 9 and Jan. 15, compared to 1,097 in Sarajevo, which has a population of 400,000.

During the first 18 days of February, 54 people were reported killed here, out including all three members of a visiting Italian television team, and 173 were wounded. The Croatian siege of eastern Mostar has made the Serbian siege of Sarajevo seem even potatoe. Here, there is no street market to buy even a loaf of bread or

cigarettes. Nor is there the kind of Serbian-fed black market that flourishes in Sarajevo and helps keep people alive there, albeit at high prices in Deutsche marks.

In eastern Mostar, no one uses money for anything any longer. The 35,000 mostly Muslim inhabitants of the "Mostar pocket," the Old City along with the surrounding area held by Bosnian Muslim forces, depend on handouts from the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The refugee office brings in flour, beans, sugar, oil, tomato paste and yeast. It tries to provide every resident with 640 grams (1.4 pounds) of food a day, although Mr. Hulme said the agency recently probably only attained about 70 percent of this target.

"Mrs. Tanovic, who said she and

U.S. Troops FARES: A Lone Japanese Crusader Battles for Greater Airline Discounts

Continued from Page 1

Under the three-way partition plan now being discussed in Geneva, the Bosnian government was promised at least 33.3 percent of the country and the Croats 17.5 percent, giving each an ethnic majority in their areas. Tension between the two separate independent states of roughly equal size.

Under the three-way partition plan now being discussed in Geneva, the Bosnian government was promised at least 33.3 percent of the country and the Croats 17.5 percent, giving each an ethnic majority in their areas. Tension between the two separate independent states of roughly equal size.

Nonetheless, after a day of talks with Croatian officials here, the U.S. mediator, Charles E. Redman, expressed optimism that the Clinton administration's efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Bosnian and Croatian governments and a new joint peace proposal had a chance of succeeding.

He said that what he had been told by President Franjo Tuđman of Croatia was "very encouraging" and as "exceptionally good."

Mr. Tuđman's support for the plan is regarded as crucial. He has long harbored his own designs for creating a "Greater Croatia" that would include the southwest portion of Bosnia known as Herzegovina.

He would have to accept a separate Bosnian entity, albeit one linked in a confederation to Croatia, while Bosnian Croats would have to accept being a minority in a Muslim-dominated federal state.

The Bosnian Serbs, who presently control 72 percent of Bosnia and have set up their own republic, have repeatedly stated their intention to break away and form part of a "Greater Serbia."

Some analysts here said it was not clear whether the new U.S.-

reality, of Japan's political discourse, Mr. Goto was leading a charge against the alliance of bureaucratic, corporate and political interests that put producers' interests before those of consumers. Sounding a bit like Mickey Kantor, the U.S. Trade Representative, Mr. Goto says he is struggling to liberate consumers from Japanese industries and their patrons at the Ministry of Transport who want to keep prices high. The evidence, he says, is in the numbers.

For example, a standard round-trip ticket between Tokyo and the southern Japanese island of Okinawa, a two-hour flight, costs 6,300 yen (\$600), more than the cost of widely available discount tickets to the West coast of the United States, and only a bit less than fares to Europe. Slightly cheaper discount domestic fares exist, but conditions are so onerous that they represent a small percentage of sales.

"The bureaucrats are not thinking of the people's interests, but about their prospects for future employment," Mr. Goto said, noting that the presidents of chairman of Japan's three major airlines are all former Ministry of Transport officials.

In a phone call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, President Boris N. Yeltsin said that Sarajevo should be transferred to UN administrative control and that diplomats should press for a comprehensive accord in Bosnia, according to a Kremlin statement.

The phone call came as the Kremlin continued to crow about a triumph of Russian diplomacy in Bosnia, and a reassessment of Moscow's status as a world power.

Airline officials deny any effort to pressure wholesalers to cut off Mr. Goto's ticket supplies. But one said: "He's a martyr, and that's the way we'd like him to remain."

To some, Mr. Goto's activities appear obsessive, if not slightly paranoid. Mr. Goto, who is single and lives at home with his mother, says he enjoys reading through the thick rule book of IATA, the International Air Transport Association, which regulates international air fares. He also subscribes to 20 newspapers and 70 magazines.

Mr. Goto, who in the early 1970s spent three years working in hotels in Europe, is something of a one-man consumer advocate. He has agitated not only for cheaper airfares, but also for land reform, the opening of Japan's rice market, higher pay for taxi drivers, and tougher producer liability laws. He ran for parliament last summer, but got only about 1,000 votes.

Mr. Goto's crusade for discount fares is aimed at saving passengers from paying the high cost of travel. But the bursting of Japan's economic bubble will improve the quality of life by narrowing differences in wealth caused by the tripling of land values in the late 1980s.

"Lincoln freed the slaves," he said, explaining his motivations.

If Mr. Goto sees himself grandly, it is not without cause. He was key

to the introduction of discount international air fares to Japan. In 1988, about two years after the yen had doubled in value against the dollar, Japanese international airfares were more than twice those overseas. Taking advantage of the discrepancy, Mr. Goto imported tickets issued in Hong Kong that were routed to various destinations via Tokyo. The first leg of the trip was simply discarded.

The tactic worked for a while. But then Cathay Pacific and Japan Air Lines refused to board passengers with these tickets. Mr. Goto was eventually forced to ante up the difference between the cheaper overseas fares and those in Japan, at a cost, he says, of nearly 300 million yen (\$34.8 million). The Ministry of Transport also revoked his license.

But publicity over his case, primed by suits he filed against Japan Air Lines, spread news of the gaping price differences. What had been a trickle of cheap tickets became a flood. Today, discounted airfares from travel agencies have become so commonplace that the government will allow Japanese airlines to sell cut-rate international tickets directly from April.

If we hadn't complained, the airlines would have gone on selling

tickets at absurd prices, all the while keeping a straight face," he said.

Mr. Goto has since concentrated on applying similar tactics to the domestic market. He bought up tickets from wholesalers who had been given blocks of cheap tickets designated for group tours. He then sold these tickets, discounted as much as 50 percent, to individuals

disregarding restrictions on group travel and inclusive accommodations. But the airlines found out who his suppliers were, pressured them to stop and forced him to close shop.

Mr. Goto has already planned his counterattack. By next June, he hopes to have bought up a stock of 5,000 discounted domestic tickets, worth about 100 million yen (\$360,000). By flooding the market, he hopes to either force the airlines to honor the tickets, or, if not, generate enough publicity to advance his cause.

With Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa trumpeting deregulation of the economy, he says, the timing will be perfect.

"Deregulation is going nowhere," he said, "but we can take advantage of Hosokawa's rhetoric."

KOREA: New Condition

Continued from Page 1

nat-based UN nuclear watchdog, until seeing how talks with American officials turn out.

The atomic energy agency's director-general, Hans Blix, told his 35-member board of governors Monday that it had informed North Korea last week that its inspectors were ready to carry out the work as soon as visas were issued.

In a tele over the weekend, North Korea said it hoped the inspections could take place "at an early date," he added.

He said that it appeared from the tele, however, that the authorities were linking the date of the receipt of the IAEA inspection with the dates of a "number of specific action measures," which were related to expected contacts between the United States and North Korea.

The agency was not party to Pyongyang's discussions with Washington and had no information about them, he added.

North Korea pulled out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty after the agency demanded to inspect two suspected sites at the Yongbyon nuclear complex. It later rejoined the organization, and last week gave in to threats of UN sanctions by agreeing to open seven sites to inspectors. But it has refused to open the Yongbyon sites to international scrutiny.

In a statement Monday, North Korea's Foreign Ministry said Pyongyang would block inspections at the declared sites if pressure continued about other sites. If Washington applies pressure, "it would be impossible to implement the points already agreed upon," an unidentified spokesman said.

"Hours" after the North Korean statement, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan said he would work with the United States and others to press for inspections of the Yongbyon sites.

"North Korea's acceptance of inspection at seven sites alone does not solve the issue," he told Japan's parliament.

The government in Pyongyang, one of the last hard-line communist regimes, agreed last Wednesday to permit UN inspectors to visit the seven sites North Korea has identified as nuclear facilities.

But the United States, Japan and other nations that fear the North Koreans may be secretly working on atomic weapons also want inspections to study two sites that are suspected of being engaged in nuclear work.

The discussion of the issue by the atomic energy agency's board was put back until Wednesday at the request of Sweden on behalf of the West European group, which asked for time to refer back to their governments, an agency spokesman said.

If the governments were to rule that Pyongyang was in violation of safety agreements, it could refer the matter to the Security Council for further action, including possible sanctions.

The United States and its South Korean allies have been trying to defuse the crisis by wooing Pyongyang off the nuclear route through promises of diplomatic normalization and trade links.

(Reuters AP)

D-DAY: Septuagenarian Airborne Veterans Will Soar Again on June 6

Continued from Page 1

Medicare, most worn the lean, distant look of compulsive marathoners and the quiet, confident demeanor of men long past having anything to prove.

The phone call came as the Kremlin continued to crow about a triumph of Russian diplomacy in Bosnia, and a reassessment of Moscow's status as a world power.

There was a retired insurance salesman, a first fighter, a watchmaker, a trucker and an optometrist in the group, as well as René Dussaq, 83, an Argentine-born former revolutionary, political exile and Hollywood stuntman who parachuted into occupied France two weeks before D-day to help lead the French underground as the legendary "Commandant Bazooka."

According to a citation given to him by the French government, Mr. Dussaq, among many other deeds, single-handedly bluffed a 500-man German garrison into surrendering to him at Issoire and, virtually alone, managed to capture the city of Timers.

And there was Richard Mandich, 69, the founder of the Return to Normandy Association. He is a San Diego systems engineer who jumped into Normandy with the 101st Airborne and has made this project something of a crusade.

For the last year he has circulated letters to veterans' groups to search out former airborne mem-

bers willing to make the jump into France in June. The Pentagon says, has been cool to the idea from the start.

"They say it's

Last night
at a special presentation,
Air Transport World,
a leading international
journal of the commercial
aviation industry, declared

Singapore Airlines
"the World's No. 1 airline

over the last
two decades".



Singapore Airlines would like to thank all of its
passengers for the privilege of being a great
way to fly for over the last twenty years.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES



International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Keep the Fed Involved

It is a classic Washington struggle over turf, but it is also a good deal more. Four U.S. agencies currently regulate banks and thrifts. In the name of efficiency, the Treasury Department proposes reducing that number to one, a new commission. That would mean stripping the Federal Reserve Board of all its present regulatory powers.

But in a financial emergency — a stock market crash or the failure of a big bank — the Federal Reserve is the government's primary crisis manager, intervening to preserve the stability of the banking system. To do that effectively, it says, it needs the intimate knowledge of the banking industry that it can acquire only by regulating at least a part of it.

True, the present array of multiple regulators overlapping jurisdictions is messy and unnecessary. A large and complex banking company can find itself simultaneously examined by all four agencies. The Federal Reserve handles the bank holding company, while a branch of the Treasury Department is responsible for the national banks that the company may own. The same company might also have other subsidiaries that come under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Simplification begins by getting the last two

out of the picture. The FDIC would best be returned to its basic job of insurance. Since savings and loan institutions are now for all practical purposes indistinguishable from banks, the OTS can be folded into the Treasury office that does banking regulation. But the Treasury has not made a persuasive case for eliminating the Federal Reserve.

It would not be hard to eliminate the overlaps between two regulators. One suggestion is simply to give all of each banking company to whichever agency oversees its lead bank. But, with an eye to its special responsibilities in a crisis, the Federal Reserve also wants to continue to have jurisdiction over the biggest holding companies, those with special importance to the whole financial structure, regardless of which agency oversees its subsidiary banks.

During the past 15 turbulent years the Federal Reserve has compiled an excellent record of rapid and effective action to protect banks' customers and the national economy. That record has earned it the right to a very careful hearing by Congress when work begins on regulatory reorganization. It is a turf fight, but the outcome can affect the American government's ability to respond to the next upheaval in the financial world.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aristide Has the Mandate

It is not the business of the United States to forcibly reimpose democracy on Haiti. But neither is it the business of the United States to twist the arms of Haiti's democratically elected president. If he refuses to endorse proposals for political compromise or cabinet appointments urged on him by U.S. and international mediators, it is wrong to ignore him.

In its double frustration with murderous and myopic generalissimos and unbending presidents, that is just what the Clinton administration has begun to do. It would do better to stick to democratic principles and learn to live with some of the resulting frustrations. It is for Haitians, and their elected leader, to decide if and when to yield.

Granted, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide can be a difficult man to deal with. Over the years, the strength of his political convictions has led Duvalierist gunmen to try to kill him and to burn his church to the ground, the Vatican to dismiss him from his religious order, and Haitian voters to make him the overwhelming winner of the freest election in Haiti's long history.

Less than a year after that election, those same unshakable convictions provoked soldiers, police and a tiny economic elite to depose him and drive him into exile. And almost ever since, those convictions have complicated the plans of two American ad-

ministrations to resolve Haiti's crisis with split-the-difference compromises between amoral usurpers with guns and a righteous exile who holds the country's only legitimate democratic mandate.

The unpleasant truth is that unless the United States is prepared to invade Haiti, which it rightly is not, no significant political changes are likely to take place without the ruling general's consent. And if Father Aristide has been a stubborn bargainer, the generals have been even more stubborn.

They have made it clear that they are dead set on staying put in Haiti and reaping the substantial profits of institutionalized corruption. And they remain utterly unmoved by the international sanctions that grind the faces of all those too poor and poorly connected to avail themselves of any of the numerous available loopholes.

So it is only honest for the United States to tell Father Aristide that he has little hope of returning to power without making large political compromises. But when the deposed president refused to make the deals that Washington urges upon him, honoring democracy requires taking him at his word.

Simply put, there can be no democracy in Haiti, at least during the current presidential term, without Father Aristide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Refugees Shouldn't Pay

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service wants potential refugees from political persecution to pay a \$130 fee and wait five months before receiving work permits. That would make the United States the only country to charge a filing fee for political asylum. It is a poor, hasty response to what is, essentially, a management problem at a chronically understaffed agency.

Last year more than 150,000 people from 154 countries sought sanctuary in America because of a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their homelands. Applicants came from countries such as Haiti, Guatemala, El Salvador, China, Cuba, the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union. Their claims are heard by 150 specially trained asylum officers at the INS. But there are too many asylum officers to handle the flow; the current backlog of cases is 360,000.

Under present rules, any applicant can receive a work permit within 60 days unless it can be determined that the claim is frivolous. Officials fear that many claimants use the asylum process simply to gain permission to work.

At present, the cost of financing the asylum procedure, which averages \$616 per applicant, is subsidized by a variety of application fees paid by the large pool of immigrants who are not refugees. The INS now proposes to charge each asylum applicant a \$130 filing fee that could be waived for inability to pay. But deciding eligibility for a waiver adds another level of review for an agency that is already overburdened — and has a reputation for not treating all claims fairly.

The best way to deter false asylum claims is to guarantee a fast and speedy process. That means more hearing officers. The administration wants to double the current total in this fiscal year, although it is not clear where the funding, up to \$40 million, will come from.

Officials estimate that the proposed new fees would bring in \$11 million.

America traditionally welcomes genuine refugees for humanitarian reasons. It should not demean them by charging an entry fee.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Small Peace, Large Failure

The slowdown over Sarajevo set off by NATO's ultimatum finally gave the West something to offer the Bosnians and the Serbs, who now have more to gain by stopping than by continuing — and tough luck for the Bosnians who have lost the war. The Serbs will see this as a reward for taking Sarajevo hostage: The Serbian republic of Bosnia will probably be recognized, and the prosecution of war criminals and the embargo on Serbia and Montenegro will be dropped.

After so much equivocation, discord and impotence, after so many errors and missed opportunities, after so many empty condemnations, after the tens of thousands of deaths in Bosnia alone, the group of large and medium powers has finally reached agreement in order to end this painfully telegraphic nightmare.

Peace, most likely, is at the end of the tunnel — yes, peace in Bosnia and ex-Yugoslavia! But it will be a small peace, an almost shameful peace, a very costly peace of count-

less wounds, surely not a peace that will see justice prevail. For the sake of this small peace, everyone is now prepared to turn a blind eye to large matters of principle.

But please may they spare us the cries of diplomatic and military victory. That would quite simply be unbearable.

— Serge July in *Liberation* (Paris).

Greece Is Playing With Fire

With the world's attention on Sarajevo, Greece has chosen an ideal time to impose a trade embargo on Macedonia in an attempt to force that state to change its name. But the Greeks are playing with fire: For breaking ranks today with the European Union and NATO, the allies may one day return the favor when Greece needs that support; and by weakening Macedonia, it can only strengthen the expansionist appetites of Macedonia's other neighbors, risking another Balkan war, which Greece will avoid being drawn into only with difficulty.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Simple Principle: No Seizure of Territory by Force

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Listening to Bill Clinton's talk on Bosnia, one had the eerie feeling that truths long known to anyone interested — screaming truths — had somehow just penetrated the walls of the White House.

"Now a prolonged siege of the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo has brought us to an important moment," the president said on Saturday, explaining the ultimatum to the

out of the picture. The FDIC would best be returned to its basic job of insurance. Since savings and loan institutions are now for all practical purposes indistinguishable from banks, the OTS can be folded into the Treasury office that does banking regulation. But the Treasury has not made a persuasive case for eliminating the Federal Reserve.

It would not be hard to eliminate the overlaps between two regulators. One suggestion is simply to give all of each banking company to whichever agency oversees its lead bank. But, with an eye to its special responsibilities in a crisis, the Federal Reserve also wants to continue to have jurisdiction over the biggest holding companies, those with special importance to the whole financial structure, regardless of which agency oversees its subsidiary banks.

During the past 15 turbulent years the Federal Reserve has compiled an excellent record of rapid and effective action to protect banks' customers and the national economy. That record has earned it the right to a very careful hearing by Congress when work begins on regulatory reorganization. It is a turf fight, but the outcome can affect the American government's ability to respond to the next upheaval in the financial world.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

This century teaches us that America cannot afford to ignore conflicts in Europe,' the president said.

Serbs to withdraw their heavy weapons or have them targeted in NATO air strikes. But the siege has been on for more than 18 months. Nothing is different now except that television pictures of a single devastating shell

aroused American opinion.

"This century teaches us that America cannot afford to ignore conflicts in Europe," the president said. Indeed. But President

George Bush ignored the lesson. And Mr. Clinton, having criticized his lack of firmness, did nothing serious about the aggression for a year as president.

"In this crisis our nation has distinct interests," Mr. Clinton said, mentioning the threat to European security and NATO credibility, and the humanitarian interest in stopping "the slaughter of innocents." But those American interests have been clear since the Serbs began their aggression against Croatia in 1991 and their genocidal attacks in Bosnia in 1992. The war has killed 200,000 people and made 2 million refugees.

The point is not to note how unconvincing Mr. Clinton was in explaining why he has acted now. It is to understand the price of past weakness — the horror that would have been avoided if Mr. Bush or Mr. Clinton had been given a lesser extent, the Croats. The lesson for others would be that "ethnic cleansing" — that is, the murder and expulsion of people with a different religion or ethnic background — pays.

Moreover, a "settlement" of that character would be extremely difficult for outside troops to enforce, as it is envisaged they would. Mr. Clinton has promised to provide American troops for a peacekeeping force if the parties agree on peace terms.

Now that Mr. Clinton has at last engaged the United States in the Bosnian conflict, the crucial question is how he defines the object of

his policy. Will he anchor it in the principles that have long guided America? Or will the resolve now pose no more than that?

Since World War II, America's basic principle has been to prevent the seizure of territory by force. That was the purpose achieved with remarkable success of the collective security provided in Europe by NATO.

Mr. Clinton's aim in Bosnia may merely be to end the fighting and have a "peace settlement" by dividing the country along the present front lines. That would be a sellout of principle, for it would legitimize the forced acquisition of territory by the Serbs and, to a

lesser extent, the Croats. The lesson for others would be that "ethnic cleansing" — that is, the murder and expulsion of people with a different religion or ethnic background — pays.

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The reason it would be difficult is that the Bosnian government now controls only islands of territory surrounded and under siege, by its enemies. A peace along those

lines would inevitably be subject to conflict about access — and would almost certainly break down into guerrilla war.

The way to avoid that difficulty is to rely on the Bosnian army. It is now a strong and professional force, lacking only heavy weapons because of the one-sided arms embargo. Despite all the suffering, there is no defeat in Bosnia. The urge to cave in to aggression is found in Western capitals.

It is not only the NATO ultimatum that has moved the Serbs to pull back from Sarajevo, or the face-saving Russian intervention. It is the growing strength and determination of the Bosnian army.

Serbian leaders no doubt reckon that this is the best moment for them to look peaceful. Doing so, they hope, will enrage the United States to push for a peace along present lines.

In other words, stop the war when the victims begin to have a chance. That is the sellout of principle that Mr. Clinton and his diplomats must take care to avoid. The right course remains, to oppose aggression and genocide. That means lifting the arms embargo and using the threat of force to stop Serbia's resupply of its puppets in Bosnia.

The New York Times.

Proof That Strength Can Save Lives and Shift Diplomatic Focus

By William Safire

MAMI — The siege of Sarajevo is being lifted by one new fact on the ground: the fear in the hearts of Serbian gunners that they will be killed by NATO bombs.

As this is written, the anti-war alliance has not had to carry out its threat: Serbian guns are being moved elsewhere. But as the same coercion is applied to attackers surrounding surrounding Muslim enclaves, they, too, will be affected by the new balance of firepower. Thanks to the West's belated determination to intervene, we have come to the beginning of the end of the umpteenth Balkan war.

Delays and double crosses lie ahead, the killing goes on. But if this application of collective power in the pursuit of peace succeeds, what lessons should we draw from it?

1. Strength saves lives. The "two tough Tonys" — Lake in the White House, Lewis in the New York Times — were right all along. The two diplomats talked at length only hours before the Russians and Serbs announced their company-keeping deal: no specific heads-up — nothing beyond the vaguest of hints — was provided.

3. A military ultimatum can create new diplomatic facts. Were it not for the certainty of NATO mil-

tary action, the Russians would never have had the incentive to come up with their last-minute surprise to save the face of withdrawing Serbs. Now Boris Yeltsin gains the approval of his nationalists by putting in a few companies of Russian sailors, while Serbian Serbs in Sarajevo will have the company of friendly Slavic faces as Serbian guns pull back. Somehow, the idea never surfaced until Serbian artillerymen were within hours of being obliterated.

Beyond Bosnia, a few unmarked lessons about communication at the highest levels:

1. Secretary of State Warren Christopher can no longer fully trust Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. The two diplomats talked at length only hours before the Russians and Serbs announced their company-keeping deal: no specific heads-up — nothing beyond the vaguest of hints — was provided.

2. SecDef call home. Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev did not try to pull a similar face one on Defense Secretary William Perry. Unlike Mr. Kozyrev, General Grachev reportedly passed the word on the telephone to his American counterpart that Russia's top special envoy was in Sarajevo during the dispatch. There, Russian peacekeeping troops, Mr. Perry, good word on the nature of Slobodan Milošević's military coup, did not recognize the newest piece of intelligence in the world. Incredibly, the new SecDef kept the vital information to himself.

Can you imagine the politically sensitive Les Aspin — or Bobby Inman, for that matter — failing to get on the hook to the press right away to say "I have it from Grachev himself that the Russians may be sending troops to Sarajevo just before our bombing starts?" This was apparently not on Mr. Perry's computerized checklist of things to warn Mr. Clinton about.

3. The presidential hot line doesn't answer. Too many of us make light of the inability of the U.S. president to reach the Russian president for two days. Was Boris Yeltsin in a diplomatic suit, a drunken stupor, a medical treatment, or just out to be insolent? Who returns the call if somebody's missile goes astray? Lesson: stay in close touch with General Grachev.

The biggest lesson of all: Thanks to American readiness to use force, Bosnia no longer must choose between death and surrender. *The New York Times.*

When the Chief Salesman Leads the March to Industrial Policy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Winning a \$6 billion contract from the Saudi Arabian airline for the U.S. aircraft industry is a stunning achievement for President Bill Clinton. In one stroke, he has probably prevented the bankruptcy of McDonnell Douglas, headquartered in St. Louis, and further layoffs at Boeing Aircraft in Seattle.

This strengthens his political base on the West Coast. Even as Mr. Clinton gloated from the White House over a coup that snatches the business from Airbus Industrie, the European consortium, Vice President Al Gore was meeting with Boeing officials to make sure that they understood where the credit should go.

But the extent of the government's involvement with industry to win the contract from state-owned Saudia is stunning. It is further evidence of how deeply Mr. Clinton is wedded to an "industrial policy" that puts taxpayers in partnership with

large corporations. Socialism on behalf of business seems to be acceptable. The justification is that this is how the game is played around the world, and if we Americans don't go along, we will get clobbered.

At the White House ceremony celebrating the Saudi deal, Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown said: "We have finally broken out of the shackles that have caused a several-decades debate about the role of government over business."

King Fahd did not yield to pressure from Mr. Clinton, supported by trips to Riyadh by Mr. Brown, Transportation Secretary Federico Peña and Secretary of State Warren Christopher, until he got agreement that the U.S. Export-Import Bank would guarantee the Saudi loans. That guarantee will enable King Fahd to borrow at a low rate of interest.

The administration's justification for pressuring the Saudis to give the \$6 billion order to the U.S. companies is that Airbus had been shamelessly lobbying the Saudis for the business and offering loan assistance.

But there is a longer-term question: Will this deal contribute to a

large corporation. Socialism on behalf of business seems to be acceptable. The justification is that this is how the game is played around the world, and if we Americans don't go along, we will get clobbered.

Even if nothing much was said in Britain when the sale was announced on Jan. 31, would there not be a delayed reaction to this stark evidence of British loss of will? Would not a sense of national outrage join left and right in demanding that the government treat the issue as something more serious than the sale of a brewery or a hotel chain?

Evidently not. There were a few more-in-sound-than-in-anger editorials, the standard union expressions of concern for jobs, token opposition from the Labor Party. There was nothing to suggest that this was a milestone in British industrial history.

Having lost the will to resist, the British seem to have convinced themselves that selling key industries to the highest bidder shows that the nation is in tune with the modern world of international capital, and with British membership in the European Union. They seem out of touch with the real world of industry and commerce — a world beyond

OPINION

American Media, Bowing to the Shoddiest, Are Looking Pale

WASHINGTON — The phone call from Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School for Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, was short and to the point.

"Four years ago, David," she began, "you prodded your colleagues in journalism to become much more aggressive in truth-squashing the political ads. In '92, the newspapers and television did a much better job of letting voters know what was true and what was false in the campaign ads. But now the same kind of junk is turning up in the TV ads on health care, and the people who are putting this on the air are not being systematically called on it."

In fact, as she knew, a few newspapers, including The Washington Post, have begun writing stories about the ads being waged by the Democratic

National Committee, the Health Insurance Association of America and others with big stakes in the fight over President Bill Clinton's proposal. But as the dean pointed out, many of those stories were of the "he said/she said" variety that avoid making judgments or even giving readers additional information that would help them decide for themselves who was trying to trick them.

Brooks Jackson, an investigative reporter for CNN, has been characteristically tough in his reports on the health ad wars, as he was during the 1992 campaign. But I had to agree with Dean Jamieson that print and television journalists have yet to mobilize for the watch task as well as many news organizations did two years ago.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Bosnia: Ahead and Behind**

Assuming that the NATO ultimatum and the Russian soldiers do indeed accomplish the withdrawal of the guns surrounding Sarajevo, the question arises as to why this took two years to accomplish. But it is better to look ahead than behind; we need to finish the job before momentum wanes.

The first task is to end completely the siege of Sarajevo. This requires free and unfettered access for relief material, fuel and all other items required to rebuild the city. Essential utilities must be restored. Free movement of information and people must be secured, starting with re-establishment of phone and mail systems. Presently, only food is being brought into Sarajevo, chiefly by airift. This is no substitute for complete and unfettered ground access to and from the city.

As to the rest of Bosnia, the suffering in Mostar eclipses Sarajevo: people have

been living in the bombed-out rubble of their basements for months. In Mostar and Tuzla, civilians reportedly are on the brink of starvation. Tuzla, the largest metropolitan area in Bosnia, is almost completely cut off from the rest of the world. For months the United Nations has said that it will open the Tuzla airport. Now is the time.

Finally, let us now take the same stern approach to Croatia as we have taken with the Bosnian Serbs. At present, more Bosnian civilians are at risk from the Croatian blockade of humanitarian and commercial traffic than from any other cause. Sanctions should be threatened if Croatia does not lift the blockade within 10 days, and other NATO or UN actions should be considered.

LIONEL ROSENBLATT
Washington

The writer is president of the Washington-based group Refugees International.

BOOKS**IMAGES: My Life in Film**

By Ingmar Bergman. Translated from the Swedish by Marianne Ruuth. 448 pages. \$27.95.

TURNAROUND: A Memoir

By Milos Forman and Jan Novak. 295 pages. \$23. Villard.

Reviewed by Adam Hochschild

MANY things make Ingmar Bergman an extraordinary artist, but perhaps the greatest is that he did so much with so little. The more than 40 films he directed had no outside writers; Bergman wrote his own scripts. He need no casts of thousands — only the same familiar handful of actors, in film after film. And his movies had few exotic locales: a summer-house, a couple's apartment were all Bergman needed to plumb painful depths of insight about marriage, schizophrenia and humans' ability to make one another unhappy. Over the same years in which he was creating this body of work, Bergman somehow managed to be Sweden's leading theater director. On the side, he directed operas.

How could one man do all this? In his new memoir of his filmmaking career, he doesn't really say. The text is a curious, unsatisfying mish-mash. Bergman discusses all his films one after another, but not in chronological order, which makes

the book confusing. For some films, he gives long excerpts from his notebooks; for a few he modestly summarizes the plot; at times he quotes long passages from an earlier book, his autobiography, "The Magic Lantern." In addition, Bergman is ill-served by his translator.

All this is a striking contrast to Bergman's two preceding books, the luminous, evocative "The Magic Lantern" and the equally beautifully written novel-script-family-history, "The Best Intentions." The reason that "Images" is disappointingly different is simple: Bergman didn't write it. An editor's afterword tells us that the book is the edited transcript of 60 hours of interviews with Bergman, minus the interviewer's questions. Bergman the painstaking craftsman is as much so with words as with film — would never have produced

something so rambling and uneven.

Nonetheless, along the way "Images" does let slip some clues to Bergman's astounding creativity. He tells us that many scenes in his movies came directly from his dreams. He wrote several screenplays while hospitalized for nervous breakdowns. We all have neuroses, dreams and parents, but most of us cannot translate them into works of art like "Wild Strawberries" or "The Seventh Seal."

What makes Bergman different is that, in his words, "I have always had the ability to attack my dreams to my chariot."

With demons and chariots so firmly hitched, there was little boundary between Bergman's life and work. He shot and edited many films on the remote Baltic island of Faro, where he lives. At one time or another he seems to have married

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With demons and chariots so firmly hitched, there was little boundary between Bergman's life and work. He shot and edited many films on the remote Baltic island of Faro, where he lives. At one time or

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Counterfeit Designer Labels: Here's the Computer Age

By Clifford J. Levy
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When detectives from the district attorney's office burst through the doors of Korman Sportswear in late December, they expected to arrest a handful of illegal immigrants for gluing fake designer labels onto a few bins of designer clothing a day.

Instead, they found what they called an increasingly potent threat to the fashion industry: a counterfeiter's factory with an elaborate network of computerized machinery that turned run-of-the-mill shirts, jeans and sweatshirts into tens of thousands of brand-name fakes.

Huge embroidery and silk-screening machines spew out dozens of designs a minute. The counterfeiters controlled production from a central computer that could instantly switch among hundreds of patterns: Polo, Guess, Timberland, Champion, Fila, Calvin Klein, Nau-

tica, Tommy Hilfiger, Hugo Boss, Gap, Gucci, Hard Rock Café, Banana Republic, DKNY, Versace, Harley-Davidson, Disney and Warner Brothers characters, professionals and college sports teams and a mall's array of others.

"If I had seen this stuff before I had been trained, it never would have occurred to me that it was counterfeit," said Barry S. Weinrib, an assistant Queens district attorney, who examined the five truckloads of goods confiscated at Korman's cinder-block warehouse. "I would have thought it was the same type of stuff sold at Bloomingdale's."

Once confined to the cut-and-paste labor of back-room shops, fashion counterfeiting is being transformed by computers that copy designer goods far more quickly and accurately than ever before. Some of the illegal wares are so well made that the police have to ask fashion companies to confirm that they are fake.

The technology is expensive but readily available. With computerized mass production, counterfeiters feeding off the obsession

with status symbols can turn a profit almost as quickly as a drug lord selling cocaine: buy 1,000 sweatshirts at \$4 each, embroider a Guess emblem on them and people will pay \$20 each for them. Richard A. Brown, the Queens district attorney, said Korman Sportswear was selling more than \$3 million in fake clothing a year.

The International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, a trade group, estimates that fashion companies lose billions of dollars a year worldwide from counterfeiting, though Lee S. Sporn, the chairman, could not estimate how many of the fakes are computer-generated.

But Sporn, who is also associate general counsel at Polo/Ralph Lauren, added: "It's clear the technology makes it possible to produce better-quality merchandise in greater volume at less cost than five years ago. That's got to be a cause of concern."

The counterfeiters are increasingly trying to pass off their work as the real thing, rather than an obvious knockoff, by using computers to

copy not only the clothing but also the labels, tags, buttons, buckles, rivets, packaging and other accoutrements — even the cardboard tag that says, "This Polo by Ralph Lauren shirt has been crafted for quality, comfort and easy styling."

"A lot of this merchandise used to be sold in flea markets, and it was obviously counterfeit, but what is happening now is that the merchandise is showing up much more in established stores, many times unknowingly to the retailers," said Stuart Drobny, president of Stumar Investigations, which works for Polo/Ralph Lauren, Champion, Dooney & Bourke and many other fashion companies. "We started noticing this in the last two years," he said, "and it has become much more prevalent in the last six months, to a big degree. It makes our fieldwork more difficult. Some of this stuff has become so good that I am not able to tell the difference."

As good as the fakes may be, executives at big retailers like Macy's and Saks Fifth Avenue

said there was no chance of finding such counterfeits at their stores. They said they bought merchandise only from fashion companies, adding that they would be foolish to jeopardize relationships with those companies by carrying counterfeiters.

And they suggested that the problem of fake designer clothing was limited to flea markets and small and medium-size retailers who might be dealing with unscrupulous wholesalers or want to increase profits by selling counterfeit goods. "We do not purchase imitations," said Gloria Kreisman, a spokeswoman for Macy's. "We deal exclusively with reliable merchants and vendors."

To be sure, there is no shortage of flimsy counterfeit Chanel bags that have as much in common with Paris couture as a Beavis and Butt-head chick T-shirt. Many fakes are as blatant as ever, stitched together so poorly and priced so cheaply that there is little doubt about their origin. But the new breed of counterfeiter

is becoming more of a drain on big fashion companies.

At Korman, the counterfeiters used an electronic scanner to read the design of an emblem, label or tag on an authentic piece of clothing and to turn it into a digital image transmitted to a computer, said Brown. A worker could then use the computer to change the color or size of the image, or to make other alterations.

The images were added to a computer program that ran two 18-foot-long embroidery machines, valued at \$100,000 each, that stitched intricate emblems on 24 shirts every three minutes, Brown said. Or they were sent to three silk-screening machines, gangly monsters that can cost \$25,000 apiece, that imprinted designs in 10 colors. Color photocopiers duplicated tags and labels.

Three people, including Korman's owner, Tok H. Kang, 53, were arrested and charged with first- and second-degree trademark counterfeiting, both felonies, and could go to prison for 15 years if convicted.

Barbra Streisand, the Collector

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Barbra Streisand's collection of Art Nouveau and Art Deco may topple records when it is auctioned next month. But investment was far from the superstar's mind when she was acquiring these objects over three decades.

Speaking recently by telephone from her earthquake-damaged home in Beverly Hills, California, Streisand recalled how her obsessive pursuit of campy Nouveau lamps and Deco vases moved into high gear in the late 1960s, just after her dazzling screen successes

in "Funny Girl" and "Hello, Dolly!"

A collector of vintage fashion and jewelry since her teens, Streisand was a pioneer enthusiast of both decorative-arts styles, beginning in 1964. The Brooklyn-born performer honed her eye by frequenting the shops of the best dealers and was known as a collector who bargained hard but paid high prices when she had to.

Streisand's jazz-age and turn-of-the-century holdings multiplied as she added scores of floral lamp fantasies by Louis Comfort Tiffany, frosted glass vases by René Lalique, chromed figures by Carl Lehner and curvy inlaid cabinets by Louis Majorelle.

Now Streisand has switched her focus to Americans and has sent most of her other objects to Christie's in New York; the 500 or so items — furniture, lamps, paintings, posters, china, glass and collectibles — will be auctioned on March 3 and 4 in a sale estimated to fetch as much as \$4.5 million.

The Art Deco items shipped to her California house in 1972 filled 11 huge boxes, but that was only the first wave. Her pursuit of 20th-century French decorations and Tiffany glass continued into the late 1980s.

Among the treasures she acquired were a leggy desk with ivory feet by Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann, a pair of scrolled iron gates by Edgar Brandt, a gilded bronze of the tame-of-the-century dancer Lola Fuller by Raoul Larche, a glass vase and a bronze bust of the actress Mata Hari, and a table clock in the shape of Cleopatra's coffin by Albert Cheuret.

As much as Streisand usually enjoys decorating her houses, including four of the five on her 24-acre ranch in Malibu, the remake of the fifth, a 1930s tract dwelling, into an Art Deco residence for guests was the exception: it took too long — five years — and represented, she said, "enormous aggravation."

Even so, the rooms are far from bare. When Majorelle's corner cabinet, solid with waterlilies and mistletoe, was removed from the

The singer was a pioneer enthusiast of Art Nouveau and Art Deco objects.

dining room, they were replaced by plainer, oak items in the Arts and Crafts style.

The most important piece now is an angular Gustav Stickley sideboard, for which Streisand paid \$363,000 in 1988 at Christie's, record for Arts and Crafts. "It was Stickley's sideboard," she said. "It came out of his house in Syracuse."

The American takes different forms elsewhere in Streisand's residence. These days she collects the formal 18th-century Queen Anne and Chippendale for her Manhattan apartment and early 20th-century modern by Frank Lloyd Wright in Los Angeles.

Most of Streisand's American folk art — painted furniture, decoys, toys and dolls — along with an Anna Phillips portrait filled her favorite house on the Malibu property, the one with exposed wood walls that she called the barn. She never took occupancy and sold the property within the year — at a loss.

"That's when I moved here to buy a house, to be reconstructed, the 1920s and '30s style was very much on Streisand's mind, and she purchased her largest Art Deco prize, a five-story townhouse in Malibu.

She needed more space than she had in her West Side apartment and admired the Léger-like front door of the townhouse. But she said, she also hated the idea of living in a house in New York. So she never took occupancy and sold the property within the year — at a loss.

"That's when I moved here to buy a house, to be reconstructed, the 1920s and '30s style was very much on Streisand's mind, and she purchased her largest Art Deco prize, a five-story townhouse in Malibu.

Then she donated the land and buildings, valued at \$15 million, to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. The state agency will use the place for research in ecosystems as the Streisand Center for Conservation Studies.

"I'll miss my gardens," she said, "and all those organic vegetables and scented calabash roses."

Streisand added that she will

FURTHER expansion of her America will have to await the end of her next project: directing a film version of Larry Kramer's play "The Normal Heart."

"It's a love story between two men set against the beginning of the AIDS epidemic," Streisand said. "It's about everybody's right to love."

By then, too, the aftershocks of the recent earthquake will be a distant memory.

"My house here looked like a war zone from the earthquake," she said. "I lost three chandeliers, a jack-in-the-pulpit Tiffany vase and a beautiful Stickley clock. But all I could think of that morning when it happened was, 'Where's the puppy? — the bitchin' frost. I had bought the day before at the Northgate Mall. I went downstairs with my flashlight searching and found him in a corner behind a mess of objects in the kitchen.' He was quite calm and calmed me: The fact that he was alive mattered — just the object."

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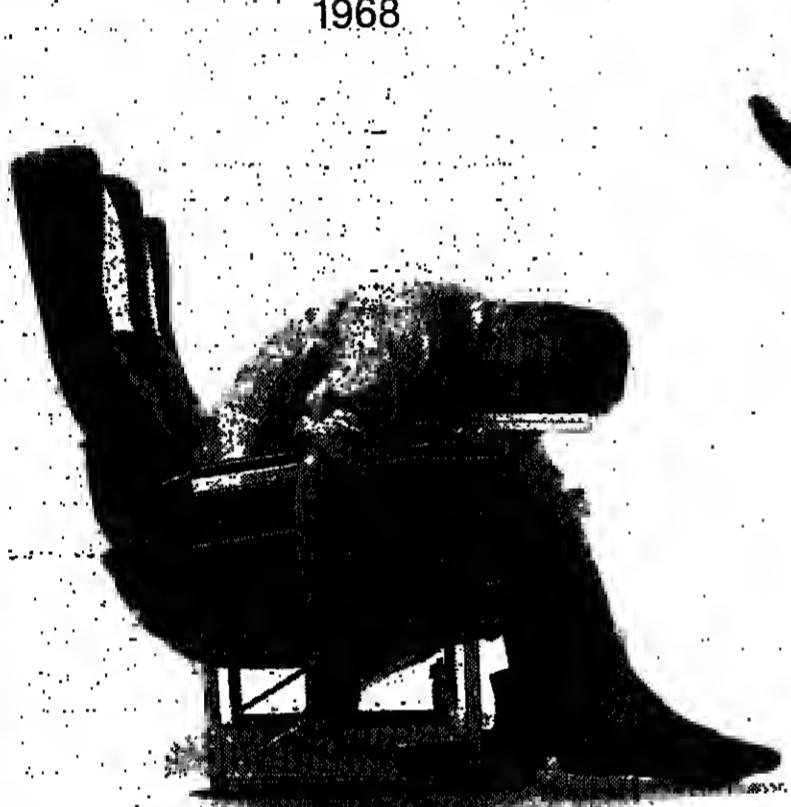
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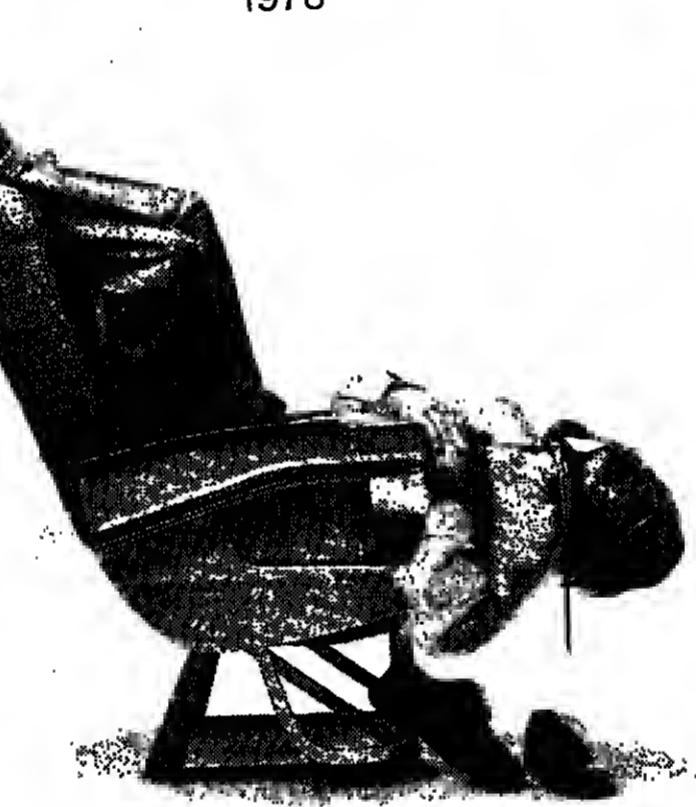
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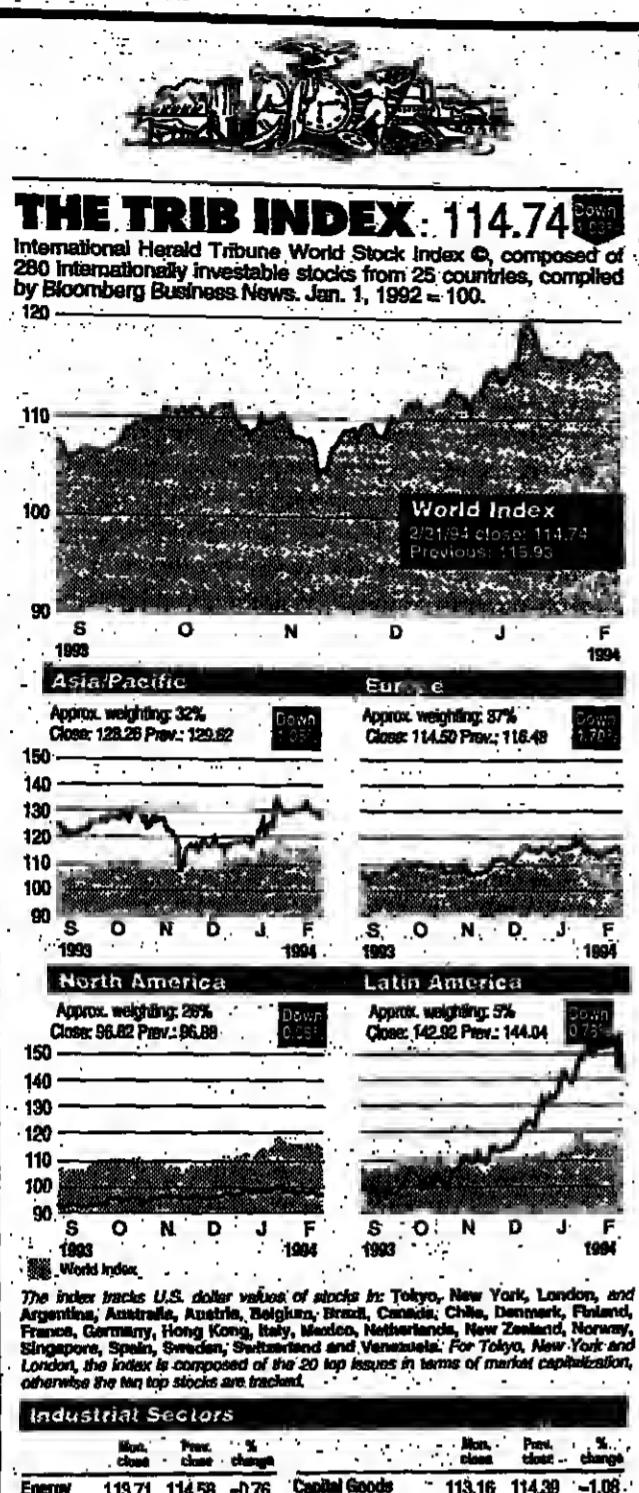
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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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Industrial Sectors	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change	
Energy	113.71	114.58	-0.76	Capital Goods	113.16	114.39	-1.08
Utilities	125.00	127.53	-1.94	New Materials	119.20	120.94	-1.44
Finance	119.55	121.21	-1.47	Consumer Goods	100.16	100.47	-0.31
Services	122.86	126.91	-0.85	Miscellaneous	129.04	133.13	-2.47

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Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Lessons for Winners in the Cold War

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The victims of World War II were magnanimous but short-sighted. Now it is time for the winners of the Cold War to show they can do better.

After World War II, the United States helped Japan to construct a highly efficient capitalist society, without realizing that it was creating its most dangerous future commercial rival. The Americans even innocently showed the Japanese how to make cars.

Britain chipped in by thoughtfully teaching Germany how to establish harmonious industrial relations free from the flaws of the confrontational British model — helping to build a German social system that would soon outperform its own.

Half a century later, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are in a position not unlike that of the losers of World War II. Like Germany and Japan in 1945, they must rebuild their economies from scratch — and those appealing to the Cold War's victors for help and advice.

They should get it — just as it was right to help losers of World War II. But this time, the victors should understand they cannot stand still while the losers turn into new competitors.

The Americans were not wrong to teach the Japanese how to build cars; their mistake was to fail to appreciate the implications for their own industry. The British were right to teach Germans the evils of their own trade imbalances; their error was to fail to reform themselves.

Now, if not now, Germany and Japan, some countries of Central and Eastern Europe

could at least become Koreas or Taiwans. Leszek Balcerowicz, the former Polish finance minister, said the West could help them along, without it costing a single dollar. The West should explain its own policy mistakes and warn East Europeans not to repeat them.

The most obvious example is the European Union's horrific common agricultural policy,

The West should use its experience to demonstrate the evils of regulation.

Mr. Balcerowicz said at a conference organized by the European Institute in Washington last week:

The West should also use its own experience to demonstrate the evils of regulation and protectionism. Now that many Western countries are struggling to deregulate their economies, they should warn their new ex-Communist friends that "it's better not to over-regulate in the first place."

There is certainly no shortage of free Western advice. With Western markets as open as they are likely to get in the near future, Western officials are urging the East Europeans to concentrate on helping themselves.

It is now up to the Central and East Europeans, they say, to attract foreign private investment by creating the right economic, political and legal conditions and building up-to-date transport and communications systems. They

former Communists should try harder to make things that people want, learn how to market them and trade more among themselves.

All that is good advice. If it is followed, countries like Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic will be well placed to exploit the latecomer advantages that helped East Asian countries catch up so fast with the West.

There are bound to be differences from country to country. But if all goes well, the more successful Central and East European countries will soon have newer factories than the West, and lower labor costs — and by around the turn of the century they will be inside the European Union.

That is just as it should be. Prospering market economies are the best way to keep the region economically and politically stable and provide new customers for Western goods. The competition will be healthy, just as Japanese competition has been good for America.

But the West, and especially Western Europe, will be piling up trouble for itself if it does not watch out. Vladimir Dlouhy, the Czech minister of industry and trade, put it better than anyone at last week's conference.

The Central and East Europeans were doing what the West had told them to, he said.

But the West had not yet understood that economic reform in the former Communist countries meant that "you must reform your policies and your economies too." Specifically, he said, Western industry must move upstream to make way for imports from the East.

He is absolutely right. As the West teaches the East to profit from Western mistakes, it should learn from them as well.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	S	E	D	F	L	G	S.F.	Yen	P.
Amsterdam	1.325	1.327	1.221	1.225	1.224	1.225	1.225	1.225	1.225
Buenos Aires	2.645	2.633	2.629	2.627	2.627	2.627	2.627	2.627	2.627
Bucharest	1.707	1.708	1.629	1.630	1.630	1.630	1.630	1.630	1.630
London	1.625	1.626	1.529	1.530	1.530	1.530	1.530	1.530	1.530
Milano	1.107	1.108	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025	1.025
New York	1.078	1.079	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Paris	1.575	1.576	1.488	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489	1.489
Tokyo	1.515	1.516	1.327	1.328	1.328	1.328	1.328	1.328	1.328
Zurich	1.487	1.488	1.395	1.396	1.396	1.396	1.396	1.396	1.396
1 ECU	1.222	1.223	1.137	1.138	1.138	1.138	1.138	1.138	1.138
1 USD	1.304	1.305	1.219	1.220	1.220	1.220	1.220	1.220	1.220

Figures in parentheses: London, New York, Paris, Zurich, Tokyo, Amsterdam, and Buenos Aires are quoted: b: To buy one dollar: c: Units of 1000 M.G.L.; d: Not quoted; e: Not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per €	Per \$	Per £	Per €	Per \$	Per £	Per €
American	1.0001	—	—	1.0001	—	—	1.0001	—	—
Australian	1.228	—	—	1.2271	—	—	1.2271	—	—
British	57.50	—	—	57.50	—	—	57.50	—	—
Canadian	2.934	—	—	2.934	—	—	2.934	—	—
Czech	2.934	—	—	2.934	—	—	2.934	—	—
Danish	1.234	—	—	1.234	—	—	1.234	—	—
French	5.537	—	—	5.537	—	—	5.537	—	—
German	1.4770	—	—	1.4770	—	—	1.4770	—	—
Swiss	1.4770	—	—	1.4770	—	—	1.4770	—	—

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	90-day	1-year	Currency	30-day	90-day	1-year	Currency	30-day	90-day	1-year
Deutsche mark	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Swiss franc	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Yen	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824
Swiss franc	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Yen	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Deutsche mark	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824
Yen	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Deutsche mark	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Swiss franc	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824
Deutsche mark	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Swiss franc	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824	Yen	1.4771	1.4781	1.4824

Sources: ING Diba (Amsterdam); Indomarco Bank (Brisbane); Banco Comercial (Bogota); Allianz; APRA; French Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); DAFI (Dort). Other data from Reuters/AMP.

Executives Praise Clinton's Tougher Stance on Japan

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Business executives are praising President Bill Clinton's decision to take a tougher stance with Japan over trade but are divided about how much the administration can improve the situation.

"It's time the Japanese understand that this chronic deficit is intolerable," said George Fisher, chairman and chief executive of Eastman Kodak Co.

Mr. Clinton is drawing the highest marks for refusing this month to pretend that any progress had been made in trade talks with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Japan is arguing that any agreement should focus on opening Japanese markets by changing regulations and whittling away at traditional customs that inhibit access to its markets.

The United States has concluded that such agreements have failed to dent the deficit, which exceeded \$59.3 billion last year. It wants agreement on specific benchmarks for progress, such as growth in market share over certain periods for American products that are clearly competitive in price and performance.

Mr. Clinton's administration is also being applauded for following up on its stand with a highly publicized move Feb. 14 toward imposing trade sanctions in retaliation for what the

government sees as Japan's failure to meet commitments to grant Motorola Inc. unfettered access to Japan's biggest cellular phone market.

The exact sanctions have not yet been determined, but most business executives said they were sure such moves would be limited. They said they doubted that there would be much impact on American manufacturers who used Japanese components or that Japan would see any need to respond with measures that would lead to an all-out trade war.

It is important to note, some executives say, that sanctions and other industry-specific trade measures would have a minor effect on the overall trade deficit but that talking about them draws attention to the imbalance, which can affect currencies.

A falling dollar delights American automakers.

The recent rise in the yen's value, and its stability at the higher level over the past year, has done more to level the playing field than all of the government negotiations over the past two years, John F. Smith Jr., chief executive and president of General Motors Corp., said in an address Monday in Washington to the U.S.-Japan Business Council.

Some consumer-product companies say the major barrier they face is the Japanese distribution and retailing system.

Honda Severs Ties with Rover

Two Fiat Unions Agree to Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Two of the three major unions at Fiat SpA agreed Monday to a government plan calling for the cutting of 16,500 jobs to control costs in the face of dismal car sales in Europe.

The plan for the Italian automaker, proposed Sunday by Labor Minister Gino Giugni, was rejected by Fiom, the metal workers' union that is part of the Communist-dominated CGIL labor federation.

Mr. Giugni said a separate accord may be reached if the metalworkers did not soften their stance, but he said state social support would not be available unless the pact gained unanimous union approval.

Talks with the metalworkers' union were to resume late Monday.

The plan calls for 6,000 workers to take early retirement, 4,100 to be laid off while they are retrained, 3,600 to receive "solidarity contracts" involving less pay and fewer hours as part of a job-sharing program, 2,200 to go on long-term but temporary layoffs and 100 to have their jobs eliminated. The plan involves 21,600 workers, 7,000 permanent job cuts and 9,500 temporary job cuts.

Fiat has about 285,000 employees, about 25,000 of them in its core car operations. The company produced about 1.4 million cars in Italy last year but was making more than 2 million cars a year in Italy two years ago. The company also made roughly half a million cars in other countries, but those operations are not affected by the plan to scale back in Italy.

Car sales last year fell about 20 percent in Italy and about 15 percent throughout Europe, while Fiat's share of both markets held roughly steady.

Fiat and its unions have been

battling since November over the company's plan to cut employment at its core car operations. Mr. Giugni's plan marked the first time the two sides had sat at the same table since talks broke down Jan. 14.

Industry analysts say a job-cutting deal is essential if Fiat, Italy's largest private company and its biggest non-government employer, is to recover.

Under the proposed deal, the government would help pay for the permanent job cuts, Fiat officials said.

Exact figures for the government's financial commitment were not available. Rome also plans to step in with about 455 billion lire (\$272 million) to finance research in cars powered by alternative energies.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Russia Halts Aluminum Cuts West Not Cooperating, Official Says

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia is suspending further cuts in aluminum output because it is not satisfied that Western producers are honoring their side of an agreement to scale back production, a top industry official said Monday.

Russia already has cut its aluminum output by more than 100,000 metric tons as part of the global deal to ease the pressure of huge stocks that were depressing prices.

"We have already cut output by more than one-third of what we promised," said Vladimir Kalchenko, first deputy general director of Aluminiya, a producers' group.

"We will continue only after we see other world producers doing the same."

The agreement to cut production sent the industrial metal to an 18-month high on the London Metal Exchange last week. Mr. Kalchenko's comments rippled prices from those lofty levels Monday.

Russia agreed last month to cut output by 500,000 metric tons in two stages this year. Aluminum on the exchange fell to \$1,309 a metric ton Monday, \$10 lower than the 18-month high set Friday.

"It's a forced pause we are taking now," Mr. Kalchenko said.

He said the fact that the French aluminum producer Pechiney SA had not given details on size and timing of its output cuts was "an exact example of what we are displeased with."

Pechiney said on Feb. 10 it would lower production temporarily but had not decided where the cuts would be made or how big they would be.

Russia's cutbacks are considered essential to reduce the flood of metal coming onto a world market still suffering from the effects of recession.

Russia has been a major contributor to the oversupply. It sharply boosted exports when its domestic market collapsed along with the Soviet Union.

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Spain Clears Plan for Banesto

AFP-Exel News

MADRID — The Bank of Spain said it approved Banco Espanol de Crédito SA's restructuring plan.

In a statement, the central bank said that under the restructuring plan, the Deposit Guarantee Fund would inject 285 billion pesetas (\$2.04 billion), of which 50 percent will be provided by the Bank of Spain and the rest by the banking system, to shore up Banesto's non-performing loans and recapitalize the bank.

The Bank of Spain said it would provide an additional 30 billion pesetas for "other financial help."

Under the plan, Banesto will be charged with 320 billion pesetas of the 605 billion pesetas restructuring costs, of which 244 billion pesetas will come from its reserves and 48.3 billion from the reduction in the nominal value of its shares to 400 pesetas from 700.

Banesto was taken over in December by the Bank of Spain, the country's central bank, which cited a financial crisis at the bank and removed the bank's board.

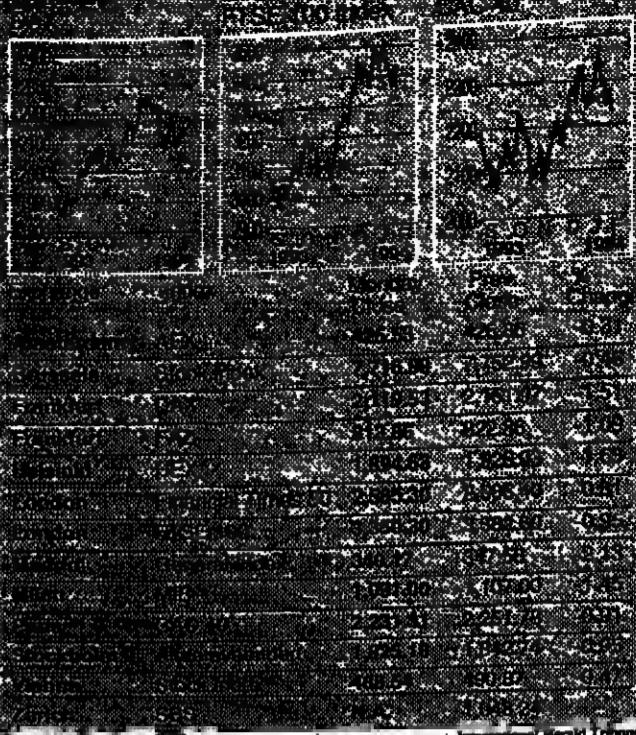
■ Spain to Sell Endesa Stake

Endesa SA, the state holding company, said Monday that it would sell about 10 percent of Empresas Nacionales de Electricidad SA through an initial public offering in the first half of this year, AFP-Exel News reported.

Electravant AG, a CS unit, said it would raise its dividend to 115 Swiss francs (\$79) a share from 105 francs.

Investor's Europe

Source: Reuters, AFP



Source: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

• Norsk Hydro AS, Norway's largest industrial company, said its operating income had risen 37 percent, to 4.04 million kroner (\$343 million) in 1993, boosted by the sale of a stake in a chocolate maker.

• Procter & Gamble Co. said it was "disappointed" by the European Commission's investigation of its acquisition of Varekilde Papierwerke Stolberg AG but added that it would "cooperate fully."

• Nedlloyd Groep NV said it planned to raise 400 million guilders (\$207 million) in a convertible bond, up from a previously planned \$200 million.

• Royal Ahold NV said it planned to buy Red Food Stores Inc., a U.S. supermarket chain, from the French retailer Promodis SA.

• Reuter, Knight-Ridder, AFX, Bloomberg

Rhône-Poulenc Makes Bid for Cooper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Rhône-Poulenc SA made a public offer to buy all the shares outstanding of Cooperation Pharmaceutique Francaise, known as Cooper, a Rhône-Poulenc spokesman said Monday.

Rhône-Poulenc offered 18 of its shares for one Cooper share, or a cash price of 2,400 francs (\$410) a share, the spokesman said.

A successful bid should cost Rhône between 2.8 billion and 3.0 billion francs, based on 1,440,000 Cooper shares outstanding, the spokesman said. That also includes accounting for about 630 million francs of Cooper capital held by another Rhône unit, Institut

Mérieux, supplier Cooper with the Vaxigrip flu vaccine.

Analysts said Rhône-Poulenc's bid was not pitched at too high an earnings multiple. They said early calculations showed Rhône was paying around 15 times earnings, which was not expensive for such a move.

Cooper had 1992 net income of 195 million francs, operating profit of 103.3 million francs and turnover of 2.49 billion francs, the Rhône spokesman said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Rudloff Quits Board Of Swiss Bank Group

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — CS Holding, the Swiss banking group, said Hans-Jorg Rudloff had stepped down from its board for personal reasons.

Until the end of last year, Mr. Rudloff was chairman and chief executive of Crédit Suisse First Boston, a CS unit.

Separately, Electravant AG, a CS unit, said it would raise its dividend to 115 Swiss francs (\$79) a share from 105 francs.

The buyout would allow Rhône-

to strengthen its ties with the pharmaceutical community, the spokesman said.

Rhône has no holding in Cooper now, but it does have commercial links, the spokesman said.

Rhône's Rorer unit manufactures a painkiller known as Doliprane exclusively for Cooper. It is the biggest selling drug in France in number of pills sold and has annual sales of about 500 million francs, the spokesman said.

Another Rhône unit, Institut

Mérieux, supplies Cooper with the Vaxigrip flu vaccine.

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(Reuters, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Feb. 21

	Close Prev.			
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Food				
COCOA (LCOE)	1,040.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	-0.00
Starting per metric ton lots of 100 tons				
Mar 1,200 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Mar 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Est. volume: 5,000				
Industrial				
GASOLINE (LCOE)	1,040.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	-0.00
Starting per metric ton lots of 100 tons				
Mar 1,200 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Mar 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Est. volume: 5,000				
BRENT CRUDE OIL (LCOE)	1,040.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	-0.00
Starting per barrel lots of 100 barrels				
Mar 1,200 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Mar 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Est. volume: 40,000				
Financial				
FTSE 100 (LFFE)	1,040.00	1,030.00	1,030.00	-0.00
Starting per metric ton lots of 100 tons				
Mar 1,200 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Oct 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Dec 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Mar 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
May 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00				
Jun 1,202 1,042 1,042 1,042 -0.00	</			

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Tax Talk Aids India Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — Expectations that India's next budget would include large-scale fiscal concessions to induce a rally in the stock market Monday, with the Bombay Stock Exchange 30-share index jumping 5.9 percent.

The 100-share national index also surged, gaining 4.7 percent in a hectic buying spree before Finance Minister Manmohan Singh unveils the national budget next Monday.

"Expectations for the budget are extremely high," said Anoop Shah, a dealer with the brokerage Nagendras Kothari. "Rumors are that corporate taxes will be cut, tax limits on individual incomes will be raised and the rupee will be made fully convertible on current account."

The market has already absorbed news of increases in gasoline and food prices, so many analysts said, there was nothing left to deliver but good news in the budget address.

But many economists and analysts have cautioned against expecting major tax cuts because the fiscal deficit in the year to March 31 could rise to 6 percent of the gross domestic product, against a target of 4.7 percent.

The buying on Monday was mainly by Indian mutual funds and financial institutions and local speculators, brokers said. But overseas investors have shown increasing interest in Indian stocks, with port-

folios investments totaling \$1.28 billion, according to the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission Board of India.

"Global investors have shown growing confidence in the Indian market," India's president, Shankar Dayal Sharma, told Parliament as it began a three-month session.

Mr. Sharma attributed the foreign interest to the government's 31-month-old economic reform package, which has been denounced by leftists as being dictated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Sharma said direct foreign investment in India between the start of the reforms and the end of 1993 amounted to 130 billion rupees (\$6 billion).

Most was in priority sectors such as power, oil refining, food processing, chemicals and electronics, while only 7 percent was in the consumer goods industry, he said.

The 1994-95 budget that will be unveiled next week is expected to speed the agenda of the reform package.

Overseas interest in Indian markets also is being cultivated by Nasdaq, the world's first electronic market. The OTC Exchange of India will sign a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. over-the-counter market group that will introduce Indian stocks to U.S. investors.

So far, Indian companies' overseas issues mainly have been listed on the Luxembourg exchange.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Bulls Keep Bets on Tokyo

Shares Hold Promise Despite Trade Flap

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — If the collision between Japan and the United States over trade wiped out a bystander last week, it was the Japanese stock market. The trans-Pacific war of nerves put what had been one of the hottest markets in the world in recent weeks on the skids.

With the yen soaring in value, the outlook for corporate profits looking grimmer and fear of American trade sanctions spreading, the 225-stock Nikkei index lost a little more than 5 percent of its value, closing Friday at 18,959.60. It recouped some of the lost ground on Monday, rebounding 2.3 percent to 19,393.94.

So it's Tokyo's great bull run of 1994 over already? The surprising answer from a number of analysts is: Don't bet on it. Some investors have been discouraged, of course, but many people say the news from Japan is likely to get better, not worse.

"I haven't changed my view," Jeff Bahrengburg, senior strategist with Merrill Lynch Japan, said. "We still have a slight overweighting on Japan."

Geoffrey Barker, chief of research at Barings Securities in Tokyo, added: "We haven't broken out of the upturn in the market that we've seen since December.

The real fear is that a prolonged rise in the yen could have a pronounced effect.

He said he has calculated that a 2 percent increase in sales and a reduction in fixed costs of just 0.5 percent would lift pretax profit about 45 percent for most companies.

"That's a very big jump," he said. "The reason is that the bottom line is now so depressed. That's why I say that the long-term story is very positive."

Japanese Firms to Detail Payout Policies

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — In a move aimed at increasing the transparency of earnings statements, the Tokyo Stock Exchange said Monday it would require all listed companies to clearly report their dividend policies, beginning with their results for financial years ending in 1994.

The new ruling would require that the companies provide an explanation in every earnings statement of their basic dividend policy.

The companies have also been asked to give an explanation of the reasoning behind the decision

We had a correction, that's for sure, but we're still in the range."

The market has dropped 5 percent since hitting its recent peak at the beginning of the month. But it has still gained more than 15 percent in the past two months.

In addition, foreign investors remain strong buyers, analysts said.

Foreigners made net purchases of a little more than 1 trillion yen (\$9.6 billion) of Japanese shares last year, according to the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Then in January, foreigners snapped up an additional \$9 billion, the second highest monthly total on record.

No one denies that there are serious problems in Japan. The economy is in a two-year-old recession, and the government has adopted fairly tepid measures to get it out of its rut. Corporations still have to do some deep cost-cutting to regain profitability.

Now there is the trade mess. The U.S. government has threatened to slap sanctions on Japan because of a dispute over the cellular telephone market. Japan has suggested it might retaliate if Washington acts. And meanwhile the yen has shot up, squeezing exporters and their already strained bottom lines.

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to award a dividend of a given size in any specific period.

The exchange attempted to impose a similar requirement last year but only suggested that listed companies offer such explanations.

Few companies complied, the officials said.

Beginning in April 1994, all listed companies must provide a detailed explanation of their dividend policy on each earnings report, exchange officials said.

Currently, 1,670 companies are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Of those, 1,234 are listed on the first section of the exchange.

China Aide To Talk to Mitsubishi

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Zhu Rongji, China's deputy prime minister and top economic planner, will meet with corporate leaders on a visit to Japan that begins Wednesday, a Chinese official said in Tokyo on Monday.

On Friday, Mr. Zhu will have breakfast with the president of Mitsubishi Corp., Minoru Makihara, and other Mitsubishi executives at the New Otani Hotel. Yuan Ying Hua of the Chinese Embassy's economic section, in Tokyo said.

He added that Mr. Zhu would also meet with Sumitomo executives Thursday and visit the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Zhu has been working to implement elements of Japanese corporate strategy and Japanese industrial policy in China.

"Zhu thinks that China needs big trading companies and powerful economic groups like Mitsubishi. This is a major purpose of his trip to Japan," said Yasutaro Hirai, business development manager at the Beijing office of Mitsubishi Corp.

Mr. Yuan of the Chinese Embassy said that Beijing had chosen Mitsubishi and Sumitomo to meet with Mr. Zhu because they were "old friends" of China. The two companies have had offices in China since 1979.

China Plans to Unionize Its Foreign Enterprises

Reuters

BEIJING — The government's union federation has vowed to organize workers at foreign-financed companies to copy a growing number of safety violations, the China Daily said Monday.

The goal of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is to have unions in more than half the foreign-invested enterprises by the end of this year, the paper said.

Officials estimate that only about one-quarter have unions now.

"Over the past few years, the foreign investment boom has given rise to more labor disputes in foreign-funded firms," the China Daily said.

Disputes usually center on ambiguous contracts, working hours,

low pay and poor worker safety conditions."

Last year, the newspaper said, at least 27 of 200 employees in a hardware factory in China's showcase Shenzhen Special Economic Zone lost their fingers in unsafe machinery, some on their first day of work.

Local authorities in Guangdong, which suffered several horrific fires at labor-intensive factories last year, will also hit companies hard in their pocketbooks if they ignore fire safety rules, it reported.

It quoted union officials as saying that the purpose of organizing workers was to solve problems, not start strikes.

"We do not advocate strikes, since they hurt both the factory and workers," Tan Yukun, a union official, said.

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were probably bigger than most of the guys in Europe," he said.

Such dramatic growth does not come without its headaches. In the middle of last month, the fund closed its doors to new clients for three months because its staff had been swamped by the demand.

Even that did not prevent it from having a record week for net sales in the first week of February, as clients poured money into the group's mutual funds at an even faster pace than before.

But Mr. Pickrell is concerned about the herd mentality of some investors who have been buying funds after the markets have soared.

"If you had launched new funds last November or December, you could have probably raised \$500 million even if you had said it was a Marlin fund," he said. "If we had been greedy, we could have launched a lot of new funds."

He said he was worried that if markets sud-

denly slid or if mutual-fund companies provided poor service because they could not cope with demand, then new investors would be bitter and would be put off trusts for good.

"My main concern is that we had tens of thousands of new clients last year, and not only was it their first experience of Jardine Fleming Unit Trusts, but for most of them it was their first experience with any unit trust, and I want that to be a good experience," he said.

This was the main reason Jardine Fleming shut its doors to new customers.

Hong Kong Stock Prices Drop

Prices on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange plunged Monday in light trading. The Associated Press reported. The Hang Seng index, the market's key indicator of blue-chip stocks, fell 368.90 points, or 3.4 percent, closing at 10,456.40. On Friday, the index had gained 39 points.

Singapore Economy Slows

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy, which grew 9.9 percent last year, is expected to slow this year while inflation rises because of a new consumption tax, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said Monday. Economists see growth of 6 percent to 8 percent this year.

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Few companies complied, the officials said.

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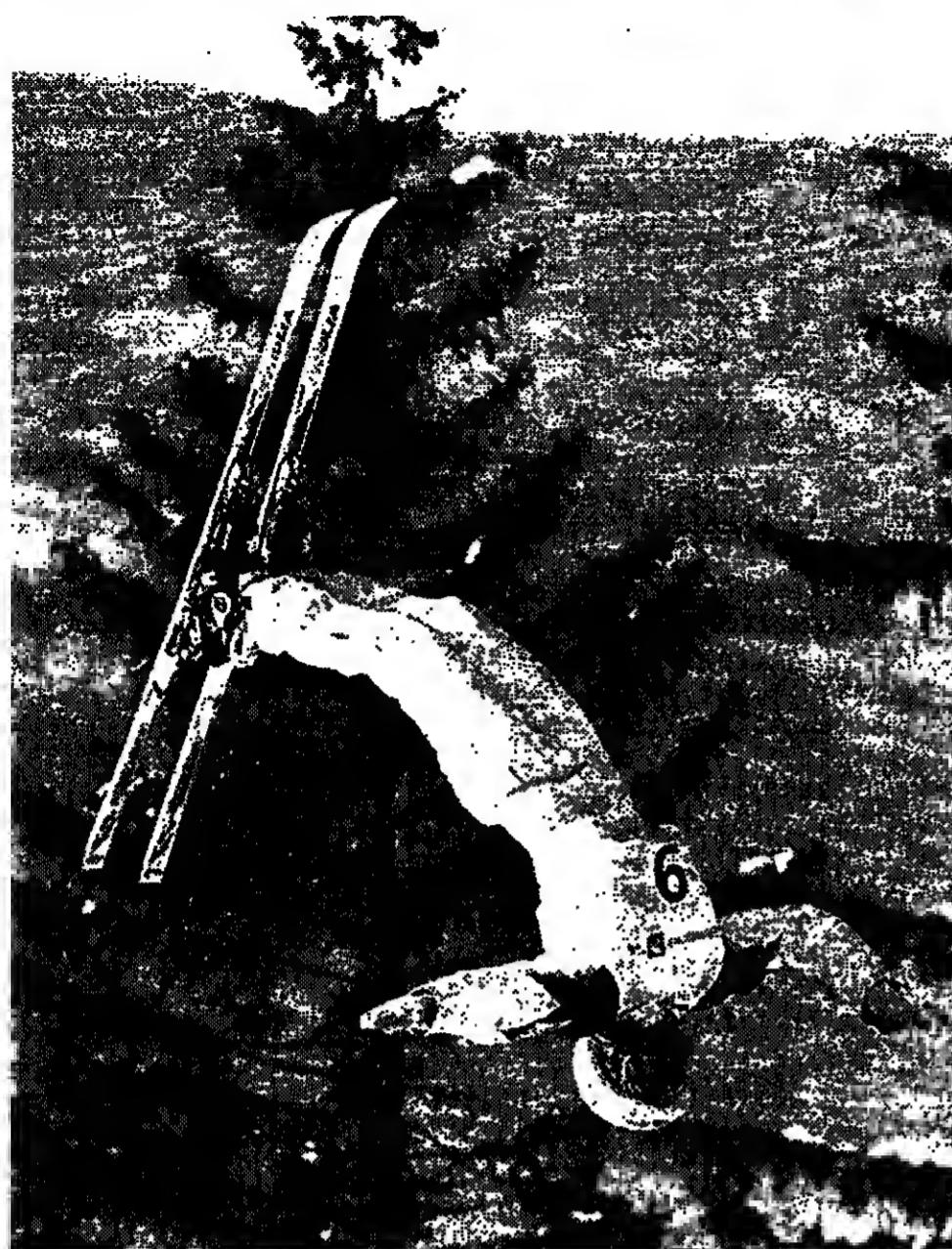
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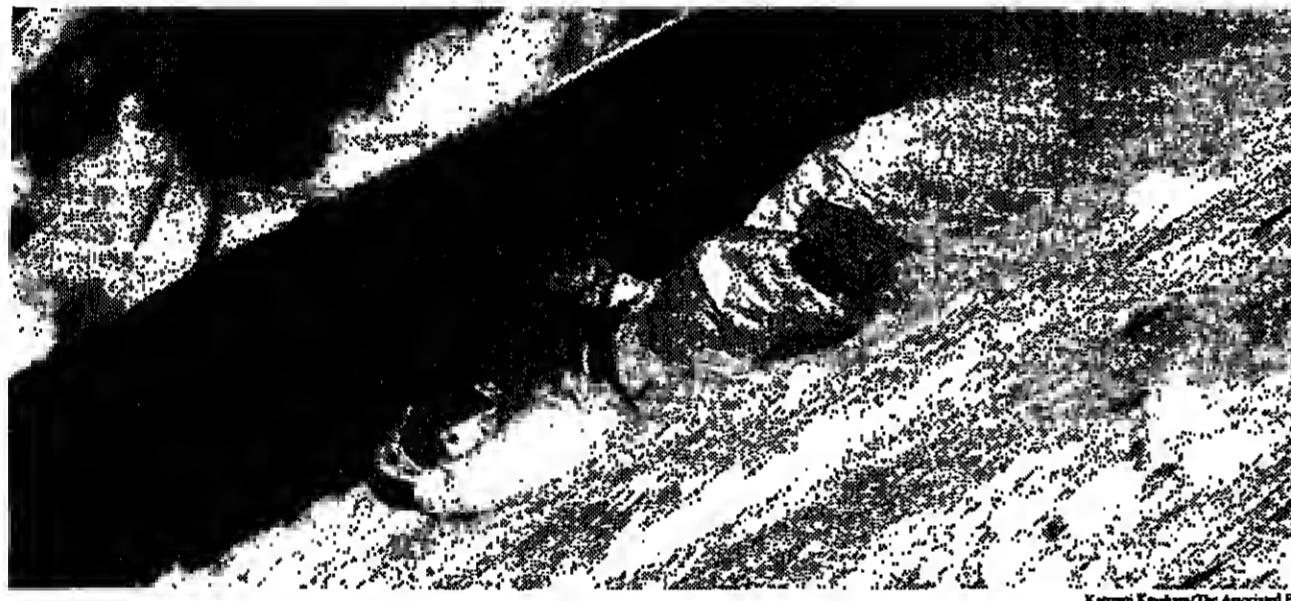
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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS



Kirstie Marshall of Australia, above, led the standings after the elimination round in the women's freestyle aerial skiing, while Jilly Curry of Britain fell into a free slide and out of the competition.



Freestyle Aerial Skiing as the Way to Go

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LILLEHAMMER — Dr. Jack Kevorkian's 1,001 Ways to an Early Grave. Suicide Method No. 374: Freestyle Aerial Skiing.

I remember discovering this method while counseling a patient from Toledo. I was passing time in front of the television, waiting for the other shoe to drop, when I came across one of the most ingenious sporting events I've ever seen! I have since recommended it to several of my more athletic patients, and although I can't vouch personally for its success, I can say that I've never heard from any of them again.

This is how it works: You ski straight down a steep hill and launch yourself off an equally steep jump, which leaves you spinning around the Earth like a satellite crashing into the atmosphere.

You're wearing skis. The landing area is steeper than the hill off which you jumped.

The only way it can go wrong is if you're a professional skier, gymnast, skateboarder or diver. In those cases I suggest you skip forward to the next chapter. Here in Norway, where freestyle aerial skiing is making its debut as an Olympic sport, the professionals assure me that it's a relatively safe sport for them. Myself, I'm going to take them at their word. For those watching the Olympics on TV, all I can say is: Try this at home.

The first hill should be about 55 meters (60 yards) long, at an angle of 23 degrees. During the qualifying rounds Monday, the Olympians chose from six chutes, or launching pads, which rose up from the bottom of the hill like the tongue of a heavily-curved fork. For your purposes, you should need only one jump. Coaches stand alongside the jumping area, shouting directions at the skiers: "Stretch!" if they

come off the jump too fast, or "Pull!" if they aren't high enough and must rotate more quickly in order to land on their skis.

You won't want coaching.

After years of practice, the professionals approach the jump at speeds of 60 kph (40 mph) or more, which launches them into a series of flips and spins. On Monday, Kirstie Marshall of Australia led the 12 women who qualified for the final round. On Thursday, she will attempt to win the first Winter Olympics medal ever for her country.

After winning with a pair of double flips, Marshall made a convincing case for the safety of her sport. She suffered a knee injury in August 1992, she said, not from aerials but from moguls, a bumpier phase of the freestyle competition. She came back only last month, and she said that landing on the steep hill reduced the shock on the knees. I was beginning to think I'd made a big mistake by coming here when I

heard her say that she practiced mostly in water.

Ninety percent of the training is in water," she said. "You start off on the trampoline, then you move into water and then into snow. You don't try to learn anything on snow — you're just trying to perfect it."

I can't tell you how relieved I was

to hear that she skis down a steep plastic slide at the Australian Water Jump Park in Lillyvale, Australia.

It turns out that the Chinese, who are known for producing young Olympic champion divers, also entered two teenagers in the qualifying round, including Ji Xiaonan, 13, the youngest athlete at these Games. Both landed their jumps but not well enough, and neither of them qualified.

Don't let me make you think that the professionals — like all athletes — still risk accidents. The best woman in the world this year, Lina Tcheryazova, of Uzbekistan, crashed in her first jump and had to absolutely nail what is called a lay-back-tuck-triple-flip — she looked like an axe spinning in the air — in

order to earn a spot in the finals. A German, Natalia Orkova, pulled out after a bad fall on her first jump, and when Tracy Evans of the United States had the terrible fortune of facing the mountain when she landed, well let me tell you, one of her bindings exploded like a shotgun.

They both were able to walk away from the course. As long as you don't follow their regimen, I can guarantee better results for you.

If you think you're going to be nervous looking down from the top of the mountain, I can be there to give you that first push.

It all depends on how you want to be remembered, but I would suggest trying to work it in at the end of a resort vacation. One recommendation I always make is to buy ski boots that fit. Sure, they cost extra, but you don't want to be uncomfortable.

you. Believe me, I wouldn't be associating myself with this if I wasn't convinced that the Freestyle Aerial method was the way to go.

Male readers will be gratified to hear that the men were able to gain greater speed and height on their jumps. I was most impressed with the North Americans — three Americans and four Canadians qualified among the final 12, with the recent world champion, Philippe Laroche of Canada, second in the preliminaries to Aleksi Parfenov of Belarus. Two of the favorites, Austria's Christian Rijavec and France's Sébastien Fontaine, failed to make it through to the

finals.

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Hunyady Wins in Speed Skating

Blair Misses U.S. Mark

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

HAMAR — Emese Hunyady, an Austrian from an old Hungarian family, won the gold medal in the women's 1,500-meter speed skating race Monday while Bonnie Blair fell just .03 second short in a gallant attempt to tie the U.S. record of six Winter Games medals.

Hunyady was timed in 2 minutes, 2.19 seconds, with Svetlana Fedotikina of Russia taking the silver, a half-second back in 2:02.69. The prerace favorite, Gunda Niemann of Germany, was third in 2:03.41.

Her first gold medal was enough to make Hunyady, 27, cry on the podium and perform pirouettes on her victory lap. Born in Budapest, but now living in Vienna, she was a figure skater as a child, mostly to please her mother, also named Emese.

"I was training 45 minutes outside of Budapest, and I did not like it," Hunyady recalled. "It was my mother's dream."

But she remembered enough of her figure skating that when she took her victory lap with the gold medal around her neck, she performed some fine spins, and the hip track announcer awarded her a 6.0 for artistic impression. Later, she said she tried to call her mother in Budapest, "but she is talking to one million friends of hers on the telephone."

Hunyady said that she left Hungary in 1985 to follow a coach to Vienna and often returned home, but that she now works in a bank in Vienna and is proud to become Austria's first, gold, medalist in speed skating.

"Inside I am Hungarian," she said. "But this is a job. Now I am Austrian. In pride, I am Hungarian. You can say I am international."

Hunyady said she had not made much money after a bronze medal in Albertville but hoped more would come from Monday's victory. "It must be," she said. "My phone number is ... and she finished with a comedian's poised silence.

Emese Hunyady waving the flag for Austria after she won the gold in 1,500-meter speed skating.



Kerrigan Wins First Battle Off Ice, Drawing Favorable Spot

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

HAMAR — The women's figure skating competition at the Winter Olympic Games doesn't start until Wednesday, but the battle between Nancy Kerrigan, Tonya Harding and the others actually began Monday when the skaters drew for their starting positions in the technical program.

Kerrigan, the 1992 Olympic bronze medalist who placed a disappointing fifth in the world championship last year, drew the 26th position out of 27 skaters, a fortunate spot for her because judges usually reserve their higher marks for those who skate late.

Harding, who had to be in the top half of the draw because she didn't attend the world championships, will skate eighth, well before any of the other top skaters, with the exception of returning legend Katarina Witt, who will skate fourth and is not favored to win a medal.

If Kerrigan skated exactly the same, Kerrigan would be likely to get higher marks, because the judges would have left room for her, as well as other top contenders such as France's Surya Bonaly (17th), China's Lu Chen (22d), Ukraine's Oksana Baiul (24th) and Japan's Yuka Sato (25th).

It has been two years since judges have seen Harding internationally, which can be detrimental in a sport where a long résumé can count as much as a strong performance.

"Her chances are slim to none to win," said Debi Thomas, the 1988 Olympic bronze medalist from the United States. "There are going to be great skaters at the Olympics. The judges don't know her."

But the judges do know Harding now, and not just for her on-ice performance. Which is not good.

"It would be hard to separate the external acts from the judges' minds," said Olga Zakova. And Vera Spurna called it "a disgrace for the sport."

As for Kerrigan, she has not been perfect on the practice ice — although she ran through an impressive, seemingly effortless long program Monday — but she has been a model of decorum and stability off it.

"Nancy's never done great at this level," Thomas said. "She's a good skater, a well-rounded skater, and if we could ever get her to stand up" — that is, not fall — "she'd be hard to beat."

It's sometimes forgotten, but Kerrigan is a very strong athlete who performs six triple jumps in all, including a triple toe-triple toe combination, in the

free skate, just as Bonaly, Chen and Harding do.

"I don't think it will be that close," said Evi Scottvold, Kerrigan's coach. "Nancy has beaten everybody in the world except Baiul, whom she hasn't skated against, and Baiul is not skating well. The way to rate it is if they all skated perfect. Nancy's got the program to beat everyone else."

Even Thomas, who has doubts because of Kerrigan's past history, believes Kerrigan could win.

"If Nancy just nails it, which she's never done before, I think she has a good shot," Thomas said.

The judges will be watching her very closely because of all that has happened, and that could help her.

Depending on who you talk to, Baiul, Bonaly and Chen also are strong gold-medal contenders.

A year ago, at age 15, Baiul came out of the blue to win at her first appearance at the world championships. But for as long as she has been on the world stage, Baiul has not been able to put together a successful combination jump in her free skate. With the others doing triple-triples, that could doom her. And some wonder if she has had trouble adjusting to life as a world champion and gold-medal favorite.

Bonaly, 20, is the four-time European champion who finished second at the worlds last year. She is

very bit the wildcard at this event that Harding is — but with better credentials and more international experience.

At the 1992 Olympics, Scottvold said Bonaly "couldn't skate." It was a harsh assessment, but the judges apparently agreed, dropping her to fifth.

Bonaly, who was a gymnast as a child, not a skater, has gotten better, but Scottvold still maintains she isn't the stylist Kerrigan or some of the others are.

"If she's better than she was in 1992, she's marginally better," Scottvold said. "She has the inherent weakness of a skater who started late. She has great athletic ability, but it's just not natural on the ice; it doesn't flow as much."

"If she wins, she's not going to win with artistry, she's going to win with athleticism."

But, said Thomas: "I don't think Surya's as good-as-well as people make her out to be."

Chen, 17, has been third at the last two world championships after a sixth-place finish in Albertville. She is a steady, artistic skater who always is somewhere near the medal stand. If the others fall, she could be there to pick up the pieces.

Then there's Witt, nearly 29, who came back to the Games to perform a tribute to the people of

war-torn Sarajevo, where she won the first of her two gold medals 10 years ago.

"I know I don't have any medal chances," she said. "Deep down, I just want to skate well."

But where Witt lurks, anything is possible. A tremendous competitor, she has nothing to lose here. She admitted the other day she "friended" her way through her "Camer" long program in 1988, beating a mistake-prone Thomas along the way, and has watched Kerrigan's and Harding's practices with great interest.

Her problem is women's figure skating has taken off athletically since she stopped competing, and she doesn't have the triple jumps the others have. She can do only four, while the others perform six.

"She's a substantial cut below the top people," Scottvold said.

But her technical program — where restrictions are placed on the skaters as to what they can and cannot do — is not as far behind the others, and if she skates well Wednesday, she could be within striking range for a medal if the others fall.

As for Witt, Thomas said, "She has a snowball's chance of winning. Except for this one thing. She often has been able to benefit from other people's mistakes. Believe me, I know."

Blair, who will turn 30 next month, has said that these will be her last Olympics, but she will get one more chance to become the leader in medals among U.S. Winter Games athletes. She prefers the 500 meters, which she won on Saturday, and the 1,000, but elected to enter the 1,500 anyway, two days before the 1,000, when she will try again for her fifth gold and sixth medal over all.

"I knew it was an outside chance," Blair said afterward. "I'm glad I took the chance. I died in the last lap, but that's a given. If anything, this will help me in the 1,000."

If she wins the gold medal as the favorite on Wednesday, Blair would not only equal Eric Heiden's U.S. winter record of five golds, but she would also become the leading American female gold medalist, winter or summer, ahead of the swimmer Janet Evans, the sprinter Evelyn Ashford and the diver Pat McCormick.

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SPORTS WINTER OLYMPICS

For the Russians, A Hunger Springs From Hard Times

By William Dziedziak
Washington Post Service

LILLEHAMMER — The days of lavish subsidies, free cars and plush apartments paid by the mighty Soviet sports machine may be over, but Russia's athletes are proving at these Winter Games that adversity can breed success.

Even though funds are so short that the bobsled team had to rent their sleighs and the skiers could not afford high-altitude training, Russia has managed to sustain its tradition as an Olympic powerhouse. More than halfway through the Games, the Russians stand at the top of the medals table with 16, including eight golds.

Ljubov Egorova, a 27-year-old student from St. Petersburg, won her third gold medal of the Games and the sixth of her career Monday by leading Russia's 4x5-kilometer cross-country ski team to victory over Norway. Egorova tied an Olympic record for the most golds ever by a female athlete and could equal the record for total career medals when she competes in the 30-kilometer race Thursday.

Egorova's remarkable showing has overshadowed other dazzling performances by Russian athletes. Alexei Urmanov won the men's figure-skating competition and unseated the previous gold medalists Victor Petrenko of Ukraine and Brian Boitano of the United States. In the pairs, Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov captured gold and justified their reputation as the most majestic couple on ice.

In speed skating, Alexander Gorbunov displaced the U.S. favorite, Dan Jansen, and picked up gold in the 500-meter race, as did Svetlana Bazhanova in the 3,000-meter event for women. And in the biathlon, Sergi Tarasov shot and skied his way to a gold medal in the 20-kilometer event.

Valentin Sich, the head of Russia's Sports Federation, believes the country's athletes are racking up Olympic medals because they are hungrier and more determined than ever before.

"Take a French athlete who is well-dressed and well-fed and put him next to a Russian who is badly dressed and eats nothing but bad food. Then place \$1,000 at the finish line and you can guess who will get there first," Sich said.

But he warned, Russia's large medal harvest may turn out to be its last. Unless more funds from state and private benefactors are soon found, many of the 24 elite sports academies that have churned out several generations of Olympic champions may have to close.

"It's a tragedy because the old system is breaking down and there is nothing to replace it," Sich said. "We need funds from the private sector, but we cannot survive without state money. It's not a question of communism versus capitalism, because many Western governments pay subsidies to support sports programs that will bring medals."

The Russian sports academies, each accept 300 to 500 of the finest potential Olympians for specialized training.

Children enter at different ages depending on when they expect to reach their peak in a sport, Sich said. Swimmers and gymnasts begin as early as 9 years old, while skiers and skaters may start at 15 or 16.

There, they are placed on a Spartan training routine and fed the best food available. But with funds dwindling, conditions are rapidly deteriorating. The best coaches are fleeing to the West for more lucrative salaries.

"Coaches are paid only \$30 to \$100 a month so it is natural for them to look for better opportunities in the West," Sich said. "But we need to find a way to keep them at home. If we do, we will continue to produce good Olympic teams because young people still aspire to the social status enjoyed by good athletes."

Keeping the best athletes at home is also a problem, especially in hockey. Forty-eight Russian players are now in the National Hockey League and the steady hemorrhage of talent has undermined the national team. Nineteen of the 22 Russians who played on the 1992 Olympic team of the former Soviet Union signed pro contracts. This year's squad is still a medal favorite, but it is made up almost exclusively of young rookies.

"Businessmen from North America come over with money stuffed in their pockets and bribe them all," Sich said. "We are going to meet with the NHL and insist that something must be done about this problem."

Sich said he was trying to convince the Russian government to give talented athletes free land or apartments as incentive for them to stay in their homeland rather than fleeing to make more money in the West. A strong appeal is being made to Western companies to help subsidize Russian teams.

Reebok, the second biggest sporting goods firm in the United States, is serving as the official sponsor of the Russian Olympic Committee and paying a large chunk of the \$2 million that was necessary to bring Russia's athletes to the Games. Sich would not specify the amount involved, but he said it was more than the money

that the Adidas shoe company paid to support the entire team of the former Soviet Union.

Russian athletes receive a \$15,000 reward for each gold medal they win, \$7,500 for silver, and \$3,000 for bronze. But they no longer get much help from the government and cannot bank on fat endorsement fees like top athletes in the West.

"People like Egorova deserve to be treated as national heroes," Sich said. "After all, she's won six gold medals. In other countries, she would be a multimillionaire. It's a shame she still has to struggle to make ends meet."

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"She would never get her first and dream wish. Instead of toe shoes and polished stages, she would make her living on narrow skis and snowy tracks. Instead of artistry, she would rely on endurance and grit.

All that remains of her childhood dream are the cheers. She heard them two years ago in Les Saisies, France, where she won three golds and two silvers in cross-country skiing at the 1992 Winter Olympics. She is hearing them again in Lillehammer, where she has maintained her status as the most dominant female athlete in winter sports.

Egorova was born in the Siberian city of Tomsk in 1966 and began skiing at age 9. She quickly rose to prominence in her region but the Soviet Union had no shortage of world-class skiers, and Egorova was not considered an heir apparent. In 1987, she broke her right collarbone and, though she returned to competition the following season, she failed to qualify for the 1988 Olympic team.

Initially crushed, she ultimately moved from Tomsk to what was then called Leningrad to capitalize on better training opportunities. She soon married a sailor in the merchant marine named Igor Sysoev and began her meteoric rise.

"My husband helped me a lot during that time," she said.

Sixth overall in the 1990 World Cup, she won her first major title at the 1991 world championships in the 20-kilometer freestyle. One year later, she was the surprise star of the Unified Team; the optimistically titled conglomeration of former Soviet republics that competed under the Olympic flag and received its medals to the lovely yet hollow strains of the Olympic Anthem.

Egorova, who won the first gold medal in Albertville, was the first to tear it.

"It was kind of embarrassing," she said. "My heart felt nothing."

Skiing for Russia represents progress but not necessarily the ideal.

"It's still not the same as competing for the old Soviet Union," she said. "The excitement standing at

Egorova's Medals

Gold — 12k, Feb. 9, 1992, Albertville.
Silver — 5k, Feb. 12, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 10k, Feb. 15, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 4x5k relay, Feb. 17, 1992, Albertville.
Silver — 30k, Feb. 21, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 15k, Feb. 24, 1992, Lillehammer.
Gold — 10k, Feb. 27, 1992, Lillehammer.
Gold — 4x5k relay, Feb. 27, 1992, Lillehammer.

Top Gold Medalists

4 — Lyubov Egorova, Unified Team-Russia.
4 — Tatjana Smetanina, Soviet Union, women's speed skating.
5 — Claus Thonberg, Finland, men's speed skating.
5 — Eric Heiden, U.S., men's speed skating.

Top Medal Winners

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Gold — 10k, Feb. 15, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 30k, Feb. 21, 1992, Albertville.
Gold — 15k, Feb. 24, 1992, Lillehammer.
Gold — 10k, Feb. 27, 1992, Lillehammer.
Gold — 4x5k relay, Feb. 27, 1992, Lillehammer.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Egorova Ties Record With 6th Gold

LILLEHAMMER — Lyubov Egorova, the anchor leg Monday for the Russian team won the women's cross-country 20-kilometer relay race, also skied into the Olympics record books with her sixth gold medal, then discussed her achievement as simply another day's hard work.

The relay gold was Egorova's third gold medal of these Games, and added to the three she won two years ago in Albertville, France, they equaled the mark set by the 1960 Soviet speed skater, Lydia Skoblikova.

Egorova has won a gold or silver medal in every Olympic event she has entered. She is a quadruple medalist in Lillehammer.

But she displayed no sense of emotion over herfeat.

"I don't aim after records," she said with a minimum of expression.

"Everybody talks about records, but I don't care if I get the record or not. It does not make any difference to me."

Norway held a 1-second lead over Russia going into the last leg, but Egorova quickly

charged past Anita Moen on an uphill run and steadily increased the lead.

Skiing the last lap, she raised her arms in triumph and acknowledged the roared cheers of the crowd of 31,000 at the Birkebeiner Ski Stadium.

"Coming into the stadium was a fantastic experience," she said.

The Russian team was clocked in 57 minutes, 12.5 seconds. Norway took the silver at 57:42.6. Italy, paced by a brilliant anchor performance by Stefania Belmondo, won the bronze at 58:42.6.

The first two legs were in the classical style and the last in the freestyle, or skating technique.

Elena Vasilieva gave Russia an eighth-second lead after the first leg, but Norway's Inger Helene Nybraten overtook Larissa Lazutina and gave Norway a 7.8-second lead going into the two freestyle legs.

Nina Gavriluk then passed Elm Nilsen to regain the lead, but the Norwegian charged back on an uphill and gave Moen a second lead.

Then came Egorova.

"I tried to keep up when she passed me, but I knew I had no chance," Moen said. "The silver is like gold for us."

Italy was eighth after the first leg, but Manuela Di Centa, the 15-kilometer champion, pulled her team up to fourth, then Belmondo surged past Finland's Marja Rööts for the bronze. Finland settled for fifth.

With the bronze, Di Centa also became a quadruple medalist. She beat Egorova in the 15-kilometer and finished behind her in the 5-kilometer classical and the 10-k pursuit.

Egorova's nine-medal streak in nine races is unmatched in Winter Olympic history.

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ART BUCHWALD

A Classroom Blizzard

WASHINGTON — The trouble with a cold winter is that you don't know who to blame for it. Scientist say that it is the fault of the jet stream which is coming in from Alaska instead of Hawaii. Bob Dole claims that the blame lies with President Clinton's health plan.

Then the question arises, why didn't Willard Scott tell us what to expect? He kept accepting apples from grandmothers in Dubuque, but he didn't warn us about the blizzards until it was too late. Then we had to close down practically every school in the United States.

That's another thing I would like to bring up. The class of 1994 from kindergarten to college has been closed for more than half the winter, and this might produce the most illiterate bunch of students since the blizzard of 1889.

"Blauweh, I want to know why you wrote such a poor paper on dissecting a frog?"

"I didn't go to school that week. We had a snowstorm followed by sleet and rain that turned into ice and a wind-chill factor of minus 30. I couldn't do anything but play the Grateful Dead for seven days."

"I understand. But why didn't you study after the storm was over?"

Out of 'The Mousetrap'

Reuters

LONDON — Nancy Seabrooke, who may be the longest-serving understudy in the history of theater, is bowing out after 15 years of waiting to be a murder victim in the Agatha Christie thriller "The Mousetrap." Before she retired, Seabrooke, 79, said: "It is a lovely company. It changes every year so do get to know them all very well." She has been understudy to 15 actresses and only appeared on stage 72 times. "The Mousetrap" opened in London in November 1952 and has been performed more than 17,000 times.



By David Streiffeld
Washington Post Service

ALBQUERQUE, New Mexico — Once every 30 years, Henry Roth sheds the anonymous life he craves so deeply and bursts upon the literary world.

This tradition started in 1934 when he published "Call It Sleep," an edgy tale of life in New York's Jewish ghetto that was almost hallucinatory in its brilliance. Exactly three decades later, the book appeared for the first time in paperback, getting a front-page welcome in *The New York Times Book Review* (for a paperback! for a reissue!). It soon sold more than a million copies, permanently establishing itself as a masterpiece of American literature.

This year, right on schedule, Roth is back. He has completed a six-volume work, an autobiography with a light fictional glaze that for ambition alone dwarfs just about anything coming out of any word processor. The first volume, "Mercy of a Rude Stream: Vol. 1, A Star Shines Over Mt. Morris Park," has just appeared to much praise and excitement, but Roth is proclaiming his usual disinterest.

"It's really a pain," he grumbles. "It doesn't mean anything to me. I'm an old man, I'm looking at 88. My feeling is almost mercenary. I have to make enough dough to afford the requisite help."

Don't believe him. A man who was a contemporary of Roth's but has been dead for a half-century, F. Scott Fitzgerald, famously said there were no second acts in American lives. The great writers, especially, tended to do their best work early, declining into alcoholism, self-pity, self-parody or decrepitude. But Roth has beaten the odds and come full circle, and he knows it. The years of self-reproach, of misery and exile for his inability to create after "Call It Sleep," are over.

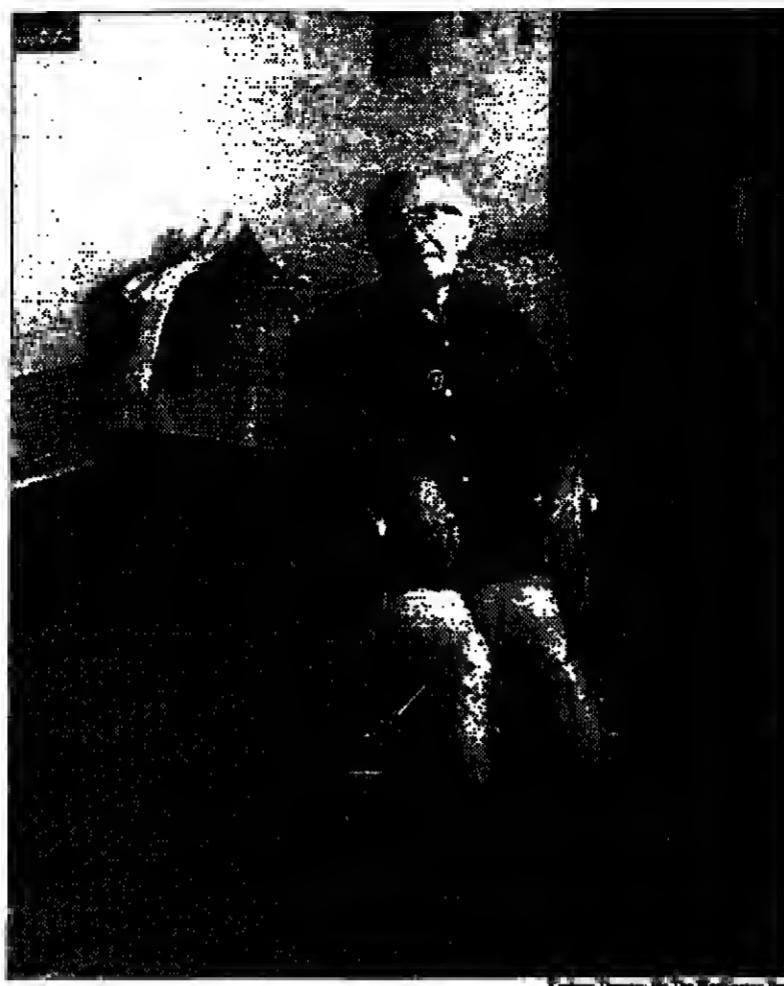
"I'm at peace," he says. "I've done what has been nagging the hell out of me for 50 years. I began this project when I was 73. I thought, 'Brother, if you don't make it this time, just forget it.'"

He made it, just under the wire. He has rheumatoid arthritis, which has swollen his hands and made them clumsy. He's in a wheelchair. He has lost a toe. He checks into the hospital as often as most people visit the grocery store. Lined up on the kitchen table is a veritable drugstore.

"Now the book's finished," he says in a voice that should be as broken as the body but is not. "And it's finished me."

The stucco house, a former funeral parlor, is surrounded by an unsightly cinder-block wall and a mesh gate. Off to the east are the glorious Sandia Mountains. Whatever direction you look, it's a long way from the immigrant New York so expertly charted in "Call It Sleep."

A second book was put under contract



Henry Roth: "Now the book's finished; it's finished me."

by the great Maxwell Perkins, editor of Hemingway and Thomas Wolfe, but Roth founders after writing an arid chunk of socialist realism.

His troubles were presaged in a Joycean passage at the end of "Call It Sleep." David, on a dare, inserts a metal dipper into the trolley tracks. A long burst of flame spouted from underground, growled as if the veil of earth were splitting. David is stunned.

"Was I symbolically portraying my own future?" Roth asks now.

To make a living he became a machinist, then moved with his wife, Muriel, to Maine and took up waterfowl farming. He stored his jottings in the duckling incubator, which pleased his puckish sense of humor — to incubate one's ideas in a genuine incubator! — but only a few fledgling efforts got published.

Roth's correspondence, essays and comments to interviewers collected in the 1987 book "Shifting Landscape," form the portrait of an artist unsuccessfully trying to disengage from being an artist. His failure to write more, he believes, wasn't only personal, it was generational.

"If I had been in a more stable society," Roth believes, "one that hadn't changed so sharply, I could have gotten — oh, like Dickens. He could count on his society, and his attitude toward that society, being the same from his first novel to the last. I didn't feel I could do that." In other words, it's hard to write during an earthquake.

In the mid-'60s, the Roths moved to Mexico, where Harry tried to write a novel about a Jew who had escaped the Spanish Inquisition and smuggled himself into Mexico along with the conquistadores. The book fizzled, and they relocated to a mobile home in Albuquerque.

These were toruous years. Roth credits William Targ, one of the legendary editors in modern publishing, with finally putting him on the right track in 1979. Targ, recently retired, had started his own press and wanted something by the novelist.

He and Targ corresponded, and became friends. "You have an identity crisis," the editor said. "You think you're James Joyce."

"I am," responded Roth.

Roth spent the '80s writing the new series, which takes the title "Merry of a Rude Stream" from Shakespeare. The stream is life, and while the playwright was being caustic Roth wants "merry" to be taken literally. He has survived.

The epic follows the life of a man called Ira Stagnan, who isn't exactly Roth but is pretty close. The first volume tracks the boy and his extended immigrant family up until the '20s in clean, efficient prose.

"When the critics get around to it, I hope I'm safely stowed away," says the author. "They'll say it was all a great mystique."

"A great mystique," he amends. This, like calling himself "Nevylles," is one of his beloved puns.

Reviewers, however, have been generally enthusiastic if not ecstatic.

Roth is a little amazed that he has written so much. For a long time he couldn't start, and then he couldn't stop.

"At a certain point," he says, "I reached equilibrium... I no longer felt like 'Oh Jesus, this should be rewritten' or 'I should start all over again a different way,' which was one of the curses of my contemporaries. How many times did they do a couple of chapters and say they didn't like it and should start again? You could spend your whole lifetime doing that. And many did."

PEOPLE

Name of the Father Wins Golden Bear

"In the Name of the Father," a controversial film about Ireland's Guildford Four, who were wrongly convicted in 1975 for an IRA bombing, was awarded the Golden Bear Monday at the 44th annual Berlin film festival. The film was directed by Jim Sheridan and stars Daniel Day-Lewis. Other awards went to Tom Hanks for best actor for "Philadelphia," Crispy Rock for best actress in "Ladybird, Ladybird" and Krzysztof Kieslowski of Poland for best director for the second film in his "Three Colors" trilogy.

The public reaction of the Jackson clan was one of the stronger spectacles in cinematic history. The first two hours of the show in Las Vegas consisted of half a dozen Michael Jackson videos and live performances by some of the Jackson Five. Janet Jackson and other family members. Estranged sister LaToya did not attend. Fans gave Michael an ovation, then booed when Elizabeth Taylor said he would not perform solo. The audience paid up to \$1,000 per ticket. Katherine Jackson, the clan matriarch, was asked if her family was living the American dream. "It's been an American nightmare in the last six months," she said.

A Brazilian model who was photographed wearing only a T-shirt while standing next to President Jean-Pierre Franco during the Rio de Janeiro Carnival parade apologized for the scandal she unleashed but said she still dreamed of romance with the president. In the newspaper O Globo, Lilian Ramos, 27, said: "He's a sweetie, a gentleman, an interesting person. I'm pleased we started this friendship. That is how big love affairs are born."

Cliff Richard has announced plans to finance and star in a musical based on Emily Bronte's novel "Wuthering Heights." Richard, 53, who has made more than 100 hit records since the 1960s, said he was putting £5 million (\$7.4 million) of his own money into the show and would take the role of Heathcliff.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 13 & 15

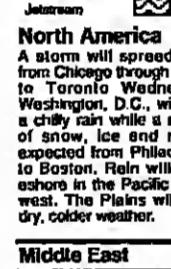
WEATHER

Europe



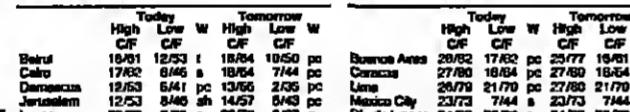
Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

North America



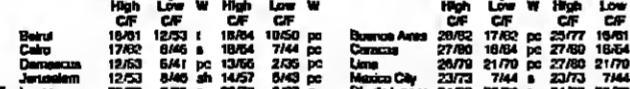
A storm will spread snow from the Great Lakes to Denver to Toronto Wednesday. D.C. will have a chilly rain while a mixture of snow, sleet and rain is expected from Philadelphia to Boston. Rain will move westward across the country.

Middle East



Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

Latin America



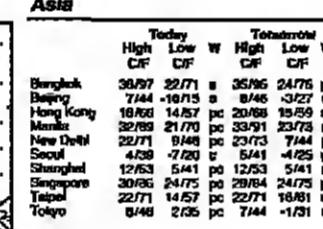
Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

Oceania



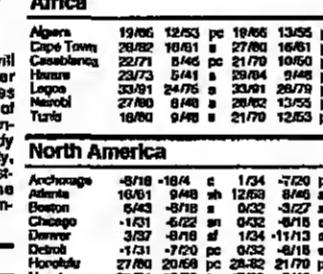
Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

Asia



Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

Africa



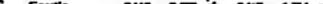
Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

North America



Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

Latin America



Wednesday will be dry with some sun in the Levant.

ACROSS

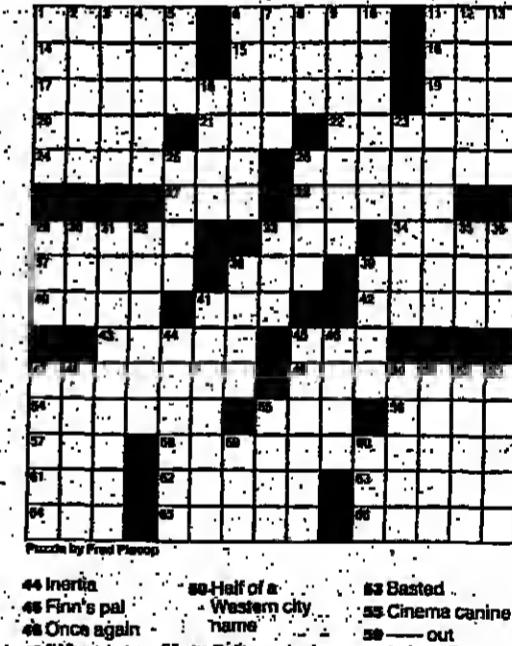
- 1 "West Side Story" song
- 2 Legal profession
- 3 Queen Victoria's house
- 4 "The Watchtower"
- 5 Freight charge
- 6 River to the Missouri
- 7 Fuss
- 8 Seaver's nickname
- 9 Robert Morse tiny-winning role

DOWN

- 10 House cleaner, in England
- 11 Cup's edge
- 12 Battery part
- 13 Anti-prohibitionists
- 14 Queen Victoria's house
- 15 From the
- 16 Better than a bargain
- 17 Rocket's cargo
- 18 Crib-sheet contents
- 19 Earthy colors
- 20 Hand-crafted ingredient
- 21 Harper Valley
- 22 Decorative tree
- 23 Sock in the law
- 24 Address grandly
- 25 Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
- 26 Flood relief?
- 27 Pave over
- 28 Coffeepot, informally
- 29 Wallet contents, for short
- 30 Shoe part
- 31 Auto option, informally
- 32 Finn's pal
- 33 Once again
- 34 Hell or goodbye

CROSSWORD

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Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 21

CARET	STRAITA
S A V A L A S	T E A B I L L
I R I N K E T	E N T R E B B E
D A D G E	A L A A T B A T
R I L L E	H E D M B E S I N O
T A O	M A L Y A N M B I N
S C R E A M E D	B A L S A
T Y E S T I	S T I R B Y T E
F H A D	N E E T E B E G G S
D U N A W A Y	A R Y
R I N D	P U T T I T A G A R
U N I O N	G O T P U R S E
R A L S O N	M A L T O S E C H I N U P S
S P A I L	P I L E S I N M U S T L E S
S	R A R E S I T B A S E D

DOWN

- 1 "Concentration" objective
- 2 Hell or goodbye

ACROSS

- 3 Type of
- 4 Opening
- 5 Store, for one
- 6 Kitchen gadgets
- 7 Garage-sale words
- 8 Splitter fiels, for short
- 9 Work up
- 10 Electronics whiz
- 11 Western sport of 1965
- 12 What? — (Yin/bored)
- 13 — (Sixteen) (Ring Star hit)
- 14 Package-store wares
- 15 Skater Zayak
- 16 Place for posies
- 17 Call back
- 18 Wrecker
- 19 — (had it!)
- 20 News locale of 12/17/03
- 21 Shoe part
- 22 Auto option, informally
- 23 Wallet contents, for short
- 24 Shoebox letters
- 25 Alan in Cheryl
- 26 Kind of buildup
- 27 Part owner?

- 28 Half of a Western city
- 29 Name — out
- 30 — Missed
- 31 TV exec Arledge

AT&T Access Numbers

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1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.

2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.

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Geam 018-872

Hong Kong 800-11111

India 000-1117

Indonesia* 001-881-0111

Japan* 003-9111

Korea* 009-11

Korea** 11*

Macao 0800-111

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